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War Labor Draft Bill; Occupation Cost Jumps; Milk Price Hearings Begin

The World's Day—February 8, 1943

Washington: Civilians Face Compulsory Service

A bill to make millions of American civilians liable to conscription on industrial assembly lines or on farms has been introduced in Congress by Representative Wadsworth (R) of New York, and Senator Austin (R) of Vermont. Sweeping powers would be vested in President Roosevelt over the nation's manpower and womanpower for use in any job held essential to victory. [Page 9.]

Herbert Hoover told a Senate subcommittee studying the manpower problem that the nation must have one million more workers, some from the armed forces, to eliminate "acute shortage points" in farm, metal and oil industries. "Including the defeat of Japan," he said, "we must envisage at least three more years of war and a prudent nation would possibly envisage five years."

Shoe rationing in the United States began without advance notice, limiting each person to three pairs a year but allowing transfer of ration coupons within families. Babies' soft-soled shoes and rubber overshoes are among items not restricted. [Page 1.]

Scout training, President Roosevelt told America's Boy Scouts as they celebrated their thirty-third anniversary, is a valuable asset in the nation's war effort. [Page 3.]

A list of 281 non-Federal colleges and universities approved for use in giving specialized war training has been issued by the Army and Navy in collaboration with the War Manpower Commission.

Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Navy Knox, and War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land appeared before the House Foreign Relations Committee and told what part Lend-Lease aid played in carrying out the drive for unconditional surrender of the Axis. [Page 1.]

The Inventory Control program for retailers and wholesalers will be administered from New York City instead of Washington, the War Production Board announced.

In Europe: Bill for Occupation of France Boosted

The bill for German occupation of France has been raised to 500,000,000 marks a month. Previously it was 300,000,000 marks monthly. The Nazis also are demanding increased deliveries of railroad rolling stock; 2,500 more skilled French railroad workmen to be added to the 9,500 already there; and an unspecified increase in wheat, although of France's 1942 crop of 194,000,000 bushels 33,000,000 have already gone to Germany.

Ten Netherlands hostages were executed in Haarlem in reprisal for the shooting of a German noncommissioned officer.

Nazi officials called in Germany's provincial party leaders for instructions on mobilizing the remaining resources of the Reich for total war. They included Propaganda Minister Goebbels, Munitions Minister Speer, the Ministers of Manpower and Food, and the leader of the Labor Front.

New England: Milk Price Hearings Under Way

In anticipation of higher wholesale and retail prices for milk and cream in the Greater Boston market, soon to be announced by the Office of Price Administration, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board met in Boston today to begin a series of public hearings on the subject in various communities.

More anthracite coal was shipped into New England by rail during the week of Jan. 30 than during any week since Dec. 5 according to Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Ickes. Bituminous coal shipments decreased slightly over the previous week. Total shipments were 331,195 tons.

Grocery and chain store wage dispute involving 1,100 employees appeared more likely to be taken up by Federal labor authorities than to go to strike. [Page 2.]

Bill to place office of Police Commissioner of Boston under civil service was proposed to the Legislative Committee on Cities today by State Senator Charles W. Olson, who deplored "appointment of greenhorns" to the post. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston United War Fund auditors' adding machines clicked off a total of $6,454,754.65, or 82.8 per cent of the $7,800,000 goal, at noon today at the final "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the City Club. [Page 5.]

National: William and Mary Celebration

The old College of William and Mary celebrated its 250th anniversary with simple ceremonies installing Dr. John E. Pomfret as its 21st President and John Stewart Bryan as its fourth Chancellor.

The Daily Princetonian, undergraduate newspaper at Princeton University, has suspended publication for the duration. Departure of editors to the armed services and threatened loss of revenue because of wartime conditions prompted the suspension.

Joseph Farrell of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association announced that there will be no racing this year at the Bowie track, one of the State's four major ovals. No decision has been announced for the other three.

Federal Judge Martin Welsh in Sacramento, Calif., denied an application by Harry Bridges, C. I. O. Longshoremen's President, for a writ of habeas corpus to forestall deportation to Australia.

Americas: Brazil Full Member of United Nations

Brazil, already at war against Germany and Italy and in a state of broken diplomatic relations with Japan, has signed the Atlantic Charter and become a full member of the United Nations. [Page 3.]

In Lima, Peru, the Foreign Office announced that Peru had adhered to the Atlantic Charter.

Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister and Vice-President-Elect of Uruguay, is flying home by Clipper after an official visit to the United States which he said at Miami had emphasized that Uruguay's destiny is linked with the Americas rather than Europe.

Men in the News: One Just Stayed at Home

Premier Salazar, of Portugal, made news just by staying home. There had been Axis reports that he was conferring with Generalissimo Franco, of Spain.

Admiral Harold R. Stark has returned to London to resume command of U. S. Naval Forces in European waters, after several weeks of conferences in the United States.

Vice-Admiral G. A. J. P. Auphand, who ordered scuttling of the French Fleet at Toulon, has been sent to a concentration camp. German dispatches said his arrest was ordered by Pierre Laval.

Ambassadors dined pleasantly as Turkish relations with Russia improved. At Ankara Sergei Vinogradoff, Moscow envoy, entertained Turkey's Premier Surru Saracoglu, with U. S. Ambassador Steinhardt and the British Ambassador Knatchbull-Hugessen among the guests.

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:36 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:20 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:38 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:19 a. m.

Boston Shoe Shops Observe Brief Holiday

Rationing order freezing sales for 24 hours puts lull in business though some take orders.

Boston shoe shops were in a general state of lull today as the week end shoe rationing order froze sales for 24 hours, and mothers of families were wondering just how far the three-pairs-a-year limit would go for the children.

The rationing order has enough flexibility to take care of those "essential" walkers like policemen, postmen, and such, but around the family it looked as if the grownups will be giving their coupons to Junior and Sister, with a new trend toward buying the very best quality shoes one can afford.

Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of Boston's Mayor, who has three growing youngsters to keep shod, said she thought the Tobins would get along all right on the ration.

"We older ones can always supply them with our coupons," she said, "and they will have to be more careful of their shoes, of course."

Mrs. Tobin didn't know exactly how many pairs of shoes the children wear out, or grow out of, in a year normally. Carol Ann, her younger girl, is easy on shoes; while Helen, the older, will wear out "two pairs to Carol Ann's one. We'll just buy the best quality we can," the Mayor's wife said, "and hand them down from one to the other."

Stetson Shoe Shop reported that they were closing for the day and would probably use the time to take inventory.

Thayer McNeil remained open for sales of slippers and accessories, but were neither selling nor taking orders for shoes, nor making adjustments on previous sales of shoes.

R. H. Stearns Company were taking orders for shoes today and holding delivery until tomorrow, it was learned. On the other hand, E. T. Slattery Company closed up their shoe department entirely.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company announced they would probably close at noon. The Arnold Boot Shop in the Hotel Statler kept on their full staff but engaged in no transactions in shoes.

Sears-Roebuck said they would fill previous orders for shoes all day, but would take no new orders until tomorrow.

Three Pairs a Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—It's illegal to sell shoes today, but tomorrow rationing starts at the rate of three pairs a year for each person.

Without any advance warning, shoe rationing was ordered from the White House by James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, Sunday. He said rationing would make sure that everyone has all the shoes really needed for the war's duration.

From rationing, and economy on fancy lines, it is expected that 15,000,000 pair of essential shoes can be added to available stocks. The plan calls for a saving of between 75,000 and 100,000 man-hours of labor a day.

Almost immediately crowds stormed shoe counters in stores operating on Sundays in such widely scattered cities as New York, Kansas City, Detroit, and Columbus, Ohio. Crowded stores in New Or-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Russians Shell Rostov as Battle Opens; Nazis Use 'Red Bogeyman' to Stir Reich; Stimson Opposes Lend-Lease as Debt

War Secretary sees aid to Allies as contribution to victory—bars 'dollar value.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today what apparently is the Administration's fixed intention not to make any dollar demands upon the Allies in an attempt to adjust the balance of lend-lease supplies.

Testifying strongly in behalf of the unamended continuance of the Lend-Lease Act, Secretary Stimson, in effect, contended that lend-lease aid, direct and reciprocal, cannot constitute a debt between the United Nations but must be seen as a common contribution to the common victory.

"I trust we will not try to collect dollars," he told the Committee, "from nations which have fought and bled and died with us."

There was every evidence that Mr. Stimson was expressing a viewpoint on postwar lend-lease policy which is widely held in the Administration — from President Roosevelt down — although it has not, heretofore, been formally put on the record.

Playing Decisive Role

As to the immediate military value of lend-lease, the Secretary of War declared that it was playing a decisive role in winning the war and that failure to continue it would constitute a serious impairment of the united power of the Allies. He urged that it be continued in the interests of the United States.

Mr. Stimson's views of the value of the Act to the prosecution of the war were shared fully by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who followed him on the witness stand.

Secretary Knox characterized the Act as "vital to our war plans."

He described lend-lease as "not an isolated program unrelated to the military and naval plans of the United States" and emphasized that "upon it depends the execution of our war strategy for the combined action by the United Nations."

Mr. Stimson significantly encountered no criticism and no open dissent from either the Republican or Democratic members of the House Committee in urging that the United States have the vision and the wisdom to wipe the slate clean of so-called lend-lease debts after the war.

Backs Wadsworth View

He explained that he was moved to make this statement in light of the address which Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York made in New York City, Feb. 6—A speech which he said he wanted to go on record as indorsing fully and unqualifiedly. Mr. Wadsworth had declared:

"The whole philosophy of lend-lease is that each nation shall contribute to the gaining of the victory in proportion to its ability to contribute, and the dollars-and-cents side of the thing does not count.

"If a tiny little nation contributes all it can and a great big

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

Pincer Moves by Russians

Black line shows approximately the position of the battle line around Rostov. White arrows indicate the main points of the Russian advance. Map illustrates how a large block of German troops is completely isolated from the main body of the Nazi army north of Rostov.

Giraud Takes Full Charge 'Of Government of France'

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The wives of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret have been arrested in France, Robert Murphy revealed in North Africa, according to a British broadcast.

The personal envoy of President Roosevelt in French North Africa said the arrests were made by the Germans.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, North Africa, Feb. 8—After a prolonged period of uncertainty in North Africa, Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud has cleared the air here by taking over full powers as military and political chief. According to the French paper Les Dernier Nouvelles, the General assumes "all responsibilities of the government of France."

The General is High Commissioner and Commander in Chief of French armed forces in French Africa. He has stated that "now is not the time for politics, now is the time for war"—a phrase behind which, I have noted, French official spokesmen generally evade all difficult questions concerning political matters.

Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative on Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff with the status of Minister, told me today that he is in no doubt that General Giraud desires merely to assume full powers as an emergency move to facilitate prosecution of the war. He believes the General intends to place the conduct of their own affairs in the people's hands when he considers the time opportune.

Plebiscite Impracticable

The latest move is also thought by Mr. Murphy to indicate General Giraud's wish to make a clean break from the Vichy formula of government, and he points out that in the political setup here a plebiscite is impracticable.

Some observers do not support the confidence voiced by Mr. Murphy since General Giraud has been placed in his present all-controlling position by his four confereres on the Imperial Council here—all identified with strong pro-Vichy sentiments before the Allied landings.

These members of the Council are Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria, Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General of Morocco, Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Secretary of the Imperial Council.

Legalization of Powers

In actual fact the decree resulting from the Imperial Council's meeting here Feb. 2 to 5 doesn't confer any new powers on General Giraud. It merely specifies and legalizes powers he has had since Admiral Darlan's assassination.

Without any reference of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, he now is installed as Commander in Chief of all Africa, military and civil, and guarantees, in the words of the report in Les Derniers Nouvelles, "the management of French interests in military, economic, financial, and moral affairs."

With this achievement the Imperial Council is disbanded to be replaced by a War Council working with the Commander in Chief's secretary, General Bergeret.

Definition of General Giraud's powers over his own signature sets forth his new position under six headings, giving him control of every branch of public affairs and leaving him responsible to no one but "the people." At present the people here have no voice in the matter at all.

Defense and Foreign Relations

The six headings are:

Article One. The Commander in Chief orientates and co-ordinates activities of the Governors General and Residents General who are placed under his supreme authority.

He has exclusive power over all that concerns national defense; foreign relations; with reservation in regard to special statutes in the protectorate countries.

Approval of general budgets and loans exceeding 50,000,000 francs and questions relating to currency and exchange; legal and political status of the people and foreigners except in Morocco and Tunisia, where this power extends only over French citizens and subjects.

Organization of French judica-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Goebbels draws picture of Slavic conquest of all Europe unless the German armies win

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Russian armies are driving forward today to the culmination of the greatest single defeat ever inflicted on Germany in modern times.

Hitler's commanders are rushing new divisions toward a new line behind the present front which they hope to hold. Germany is mobilizing every last man in the Reich for what? Perhaps just to hold the new positions. Perhaps for a renewal of the attack on Russia in the spring. Perhaps for an attack elsewhere around the periphery of his besieged fortress.

Behind the military front Hitler's agents of psychological warfare have launched a powerful mental counterattack. They tell the full truth about Germany's military reverses, and then add some more. They paint a lurid picture of Slavic hordes engulfing Europe with the German army standing as the last barrier against a red flood.

Slavic Nations Feared

Why this frenzied play on fear with its ceaseless buildup of the "red bogeyman"? For three reason:

1. Germans have contested with the Slavs for generations. Fear of the Slav has been a unifying force among Germans since the Middle Ages. The average German, since long before Hitler, thought of the Slavs to the east as a huge incomprehensible, inexorable mass pushing against Germany with the relentlessness of a glacier. That is a reason Hitler opened his war with an attack on Poland. Poland is Slavic. Poland is feared and hated by Germans because it is Slavic.

Therefore the propaganda about the red menace of Bolshevism has an appeal to the average German. It arouses the old fear of the Slav in a new form. It is a propaganda theme which stirs a fear, and therefore a hatred, which is deep in the German mind. It is an old theme which could hope to rally the German people to Hitler's standards at a time such as this when all the alluring promises of victory and loot have turned into dust and despair in the German mouth.

Little Left for Goebbels

2. Fear of the Slav or of Communism combined in various degrees is one of the few forms of appeal left in Dr. Goebbels's arsenal of tricks to Hitler's reeling stooges in the satellite countries. He can no longer appeal with the prospect of victory, or of new territories. He can only use fear to keep them from open rebellion. And most of them share those fears in some form or other.

Rumania is Latin, not Slav, in culture. Therefore Rumania, or at least its leaders, fears the Slav as does the German. The peasant masses of Hungary and Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are Slav and yearn for closer union with their brother Slavs of Russia. But Pan-Slavism always has, and now more than ever, meant the over-

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Nazi forces driven from southern Don bank in 45-mile sweep; Yeisk taken by Soviets.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The great question whether the Germans can hold Rostov will soon be answered. The battle for that vital point on Germany's Donets line has begun. Russian shells are already bursting in the streets of the port. Only the Don River separates General Vatutin's swift-moving troops from the city. Over the week end all Germans were cleared out of the southern bank of the river all the way from Azov, 15 miles southwest of Rostov, to Olginsk, 30 miles up-stream.

Rostov, therefore, is to see its fourth great battle, for the Germans captured it at the peak of their 1941 advance on Nov. 22. The Russian counter-attack regained it a week later. Then, last July 28, the German move toward the Caucasus captured it again.

To the southwest, the Russians over the week end made a rapid move along the railway connecting the Baku-Rostov line with Yeisk, and took that Sea of Azov port. This move completely isolated all Germans below that point. These Germans had been estimated at 200,000, but their number depends on how many are making their escape across the seven-mile Kerch strait into the Crimea.

Farther north the advance against Orel, Kursk and Kharkov continues with unrelenting pressure. The railway linking Rostov and Kharkov has already been cut at one point. So has the line between Kursk and Kharkov.

In the Pacific, events are beginning to move rapidly. A 40 to 50-mile sweep of the American forces on Guadalcanal has brought one detachment to Marovovo, five miles west of Cape Esperance, on the west hump of the island, where the Japanese have beeen driven into a corner. At the same time the main body of Americans, driving directly westward from the base at the Henderson airfield, is at the Umasni River about 10 miles from the cape. The two American groups are 25 miles apart, with the Japanese between them.

In New Guinea, the week-end feat of General MacArthur's airmen in downing 26 Japanese planes and damaging 15 others over the Wau airdrome was one of the most notable air exploits of the war in the Pacific. While this fight was going on, bombers were streaking out to Japanese bases at New Britain, the Celebes and New Guinea.

Corresponding bombing expeditions from Great Britain and North Africa included a daylight attack on the Naples waterfront by American bombers, a night attack by British and Canadian airmen on the U-boat base of Lorient—the 65th attack on that port—and raids on Cagliari and other air fields on Sardinia.

Otherwise, events in North Africa moved slowly, with the Germans still in control of some of the main mountain roads of Tunisia. However, reorganization of the Allied command, which puts General Eisenhower in supreme command of all the North African operations, has no doubt temporarily delayed the Allies' plans in that field.

Guadalcanal:

Yanks Establish Strong Position

United States forces have outflanked the Japanese on Guadalcanal Island, the Navy announced, to establish a strong new position about five miles west of the enemy command center at Cape Esperance.

The operation, apparently carried out without Japanese resistance, was assumed here to have in-

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Hoover Begs for Big Crops To Save Prostrate Europe

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Herbert Hoover strongly urged Congress today to make greater allowance for postwar food production to save prostrate Europe and incidentally questioned whether an army of 11,000,000 is necessary at present.

"From such information as I have," said the former President, "it does not seem that it is necessary to call up all of these 11,000,000 men in 1943 either to provide the men that can be shipped or to be trained for 1944."

Mr. Hoover cited the competitive demand for manpower of agriculture and the Army and pointed to "very alarming deficiencies" in present world food supplies.

If the war should end tomorrow, he said, it might be possible to give famished Europe adequate wheat, but it would be impossible to give them fats and meat necessary to sustain life. The inference he left was that famine would stalk ravaged Europe.

Anarchy Forecast

Unless a surplus of food is prepared in advance for instant rushing to Europe when war ends, "you will have anarchy," Mr. Hoover said. Conditions are much more serious today, he declared, than in 1918 when he led the food supply job in Europe.

Mr. Hoover testified behind closed doors before a Senate Subcommittee on Manpower. Following his secret testimony, he was interviewed by reporters and issued a prepared statement. His strongest comments were in answer to reporters' questions.

In effect, Mr. Hoover urged that an additional 1,000,000 men, over and above those now working on farms, in oil drilling, and in metal mining, which he included in the emergency groups, should be immediately diverted to these three basic production bottlenecks, and that any further Army manpower demands should spare these industries.

Feeding America and postwar Europe is a bigger problem now than in 1918 but instead of meeting it, Mr. Hoover said, food shortages already are threatening at home, at a time when surpluses should be accumulating.

Due to farm manpower shortages in 1942, dairy cows and sheep were slaughtered, and some crops went unharvested.

In World War I food accumulations were made in advance of the armistice and annual exports of four million tons were jumped to eighteen million tons. This saved Europe from anarchy.

Lend-lease 1942 food exports, he

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Churchill Finds Britain Eager For All-Out Invasion of Reich

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—After the greatest of all his wartime journeys, Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived back here yesterday to find Britain at a new pitch of expectation for an early opening of a "second front," which is taken to mean nothing less than a full-scale Allied invasion across the English Channel or North Sea.

The high expectations are based on the general view here that no smaller contribution will be sufficient to complete Germany's defeat which finally has been made possible by consolidation of Russian victories in the four weeks Mr. Churchill has been away from home

Report to Commons

Logic, common sense, and practically everything else seems now to point to a maximum Anglo-American effort at once. Mr. Churchill since his plane landed in Britain, has given the impression of being in a hurry by having the chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, meet him at the airport and by summoning Cabinet ministers and chiefs of the fighting services for a Sunday meeting.

At a very early date, Mr. Churchill will report to the House of Commons on his visits to the warfronts and on his various conferences, including those with President Roosevelt and with the Turkish Premier. Parliament, like Britain as a whole, is feeling the warmest regard for the Prime Minister's latest achievement and there is little serious questioning that decisive action was agreed on. But Mr. Churchill will be left in no doubt that during his month's absence from home the realization has grown here that the crisis of the war is fast approaching and that, in consequence, the British look for action in the very near future which will translate into terms of performance the promise which is seen implicit in the Prime Minister's tour.

Besides, there are Mr. Churchill's own words in support of new second-front expectations here. Speaking in Commons on Nov. 11, 1942, the Prime Minister said: "Attack, which will be made in due course across the English Channel or North Sea, requires an immense degree of preparation, vast numbers of special landing craft, and a great army trained, division by division, in amphibious warfare. All this is proceeding, but it takes time. Of course, should the enemy become demoralized at any moment, the same careful prepara-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Jahrling Sees Restaurants As 'Essential Industries'

Disclosing that plans already are under way to have restaurants classified as essential industries, Robert G. Jahrling, President of the Highland Hotel, Springfield, Mass., who has just returned from conferences on food in Chicago, said today that the nation's restaurants intend to co-operate fully with the Government program .

At the same time, he outlined some of the things to come. Those Greater Boston residents who hope to circumvent stricter food-rationing regulations at home by eating out in restaurants and hotel dining rooms will find limitations in force in these places as well.

Already, new restrictions have been introduced in a number of Massachusetts hotels, restaurants, and other eating places, and it is quite evident, according to Mr. Jahrling, that the owners of these places are facing many problems. It is expected, too, that the Boston Hotel Association will formally adopt many of the restrictions at its next monthly meeting.

Rations Forecast

Patrons will be rationed as to the amount of food they may obtain, according to Mr. Jahrling. For example, all restaurants, including industrial cafeterias, hot-dog stands, and other eating places, henceforth will be able to serve only a five-ounce portion of red meat to a customer.

A pound of butter will be cut into 48 pieces—one piece to a customer. In normal times, the apportionment was about 35 pieces to a pound, and plenty of extras.

Mr. Jahrling said that, with the new coffee allowance held to one pound for every 105 customers served, restaurant operators will have to serve coffee for breakfast, demi-tasse for lunch and tea, or some other beverage for dinner in order to remain within their quota.

The sugar situation isn't much brighter, either. One pound will have to serve 42 customers. In other words, for every 500 customers, the restaurateurs may use only 12 pounds of sugar. The use of sugar in pastries and desserts also will be sharply curtailed. Sherbets will be served more often than ice cream.

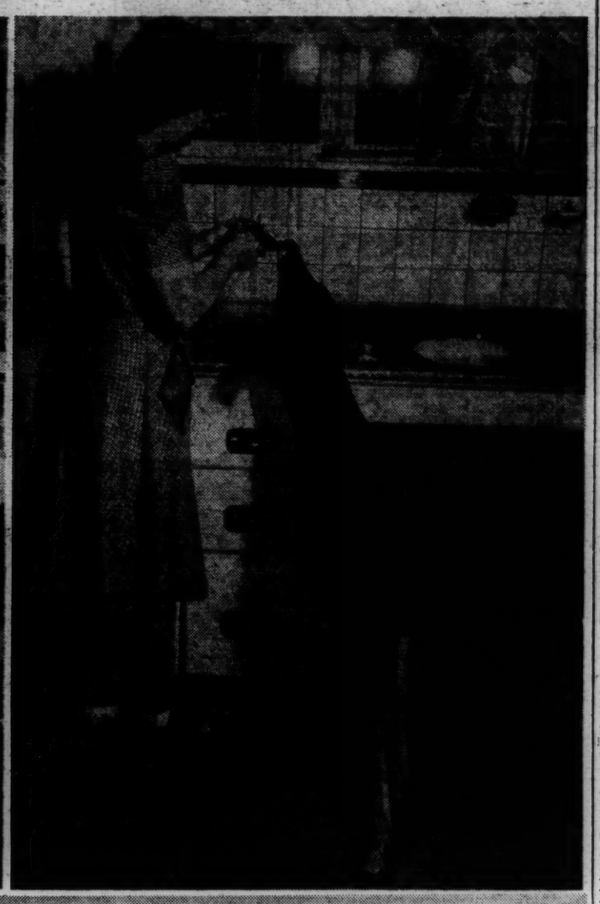
Army First Choice

Mr. Jahrling also brought out that the recent Chicago conferences showed that under the present setup the Army is given first choice of the nation's food. Lend-Lease comes second, and the civilian population will get what is left.

Last year restaurants throughout the country served 50,000,000 meals a day. Consequently, the restaurateurs feel that the industry should be considered essential. Many husbands and wives are both working today, and must eat out, because of lack of time to shop and prepare balanced meals, Mr. Jahrling pointed out.

He added that if restaurants were to lose any more employees and were forced to curtail activities much more, industrial workers will be the one made to suffer.

Bar Harbor's Bambi Goes to School



Wide World

Mary Had a Little—Deer

Found abandoned by its mother when only three days old, this deer was brought home and nursed back to life by Lye Smith, Maine state game warden. Named Bambi by the youngsters of the neighborhood, the animal is everyone's pet, rides to school in the bus, visits kitchens of Bar Harbor for raw carrots, potato peelings, apples, and even chocolate cookies.

Jeff Hall's general store, above left, is one of her favorite stopping places for crackers. When Mrs. Smith peels potatoes, Bambi can't even wait for her to finish, but eats the peelings as they come from the knife, above right.

Every night Bambi returns to the forest, but at daybreak she is back again at the Smith's back door, knocking with her hoof for admittance.

Olson Offers Bill to End 'Greenhorn' Police Heads

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Appointment of "greenhorns" whose only qualifications have been "a drag with the Governor" as head of the Boston Police Department should be stopped, State Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland declared today.

Senator Olson spoke before the Legislative Committee on Cities on behalf of his bill to place the Popice Commissioner of Boston under civil service and require that he serve at least five years on the force prior to his appointment. Under his bill, the present Commissioner's term of office would end upon the effective date of the act.

"Law enforcement," Senator Olson told the Committee, "should be taken out of politics and placed on a protective rather than a corruptive basis.

"If civil service is good enough for the rest of the Police Department, why isn't it good enough for the head of the department?" the Senator asked the Committee.

Incentive Urged

Adoption of his bill, he said, would provide incentive for the men of the Police Department. "If civil service is good, and studying for promotion is good, why take a greenhorn off the street to head the Department?"

Senator Olson cited the case of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York as an example of an excellent police head who rose from the ranks.

"There are plenty of men in the Boston Police Department who would make good commissioners," the Senator said. He mentioned Deputy Superintendent John Anderson and Capt. John Sheehan, former head of the highly respected rackets squad, as possibilities.

"We wouldn't have had the spectacle of police officers running around the streets tagging cars while rackets flourished if men like these had headed the Department," Senator Olson said.

Night Club Fire Cited

"Half a thousand lives were sacrificed at the Cocoanut Grove simply because of the policy of appointing politicians to the head of important protective departments," the Senator declared.

Boston, he said, has one of the finest Police Departments of the country—all it needs is a capable head.

Marian C. Nichols, advocate of civil service reform, favored the bill with certain amendments. She urged that the Police Commissioner be selected from the upper grades as the result of competitive civil service examinations, and said the appointment should be made by the Mayor of Boston, not by the Governor.

"We have got to raise the standard of our Civil Service Commission," the speaker said. "There have been cases where civil service examinations for the Police Department have been doctored."

Howard Penley, representing the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, was also recorded in favor of the bill. There was no opposition.

Kerosene Rules to Stay; 'Conversion' Oil New Source

Emergency regulations covering sale of kerosene have been continued for another 10 days—or until Feb. 17 — by Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional Price Administrator, in an amendment to his original emergency order.

The administrator declared the kerosene situation to be "about as desperate as it was at the time of the first emergency order." He said he was hopeful the order would not have to be continued further.

Rhode Island textile mills, inoperative all last week for lack of Bunker C fuel oil, were believed to be resuming work today due to release of several resources of the fuel.

The problem of obtaining a relief supply of No. 2 home-heating oil through picking up the left-over stocks of householders who had converted to use of coal, was looked upon with some skepticism by oil officials, who pointed out the difficulties of pumping out the oil, transporting it, and ridding it of dirt, water, and other possible impurities before it would be ready for resale. Many oil companies, it was learned, are reluctant to take on the rather expensive job, especially as some of the oil is available only in small quantities at a time.

Appeal for Unused Oil

Nevertheless, an appeal to householders to relinquish their unused fuel oil has now been made by Adam J. Gage, head of the Boston Rationing Board, and by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State emergency fuel conservator. Mr. Gage's appeal announced that the rationing board "is now in a position to have the oil reclaimed for the market, and dealers will pay the owners for every gallon."

Justification for nonessential use of automobiles was narrowed down this week end as the Office of Price Administration issued a memorandum of guidance to rationing attorneys. The statement said, in part, "Persons wanting to know whether a certain trip is prohibited by the ban regulations should be asked whether as an American citizen in time of grave national crisis he feels that such a use is essential to him, his family, or to the community or war effort."

The instructions made clear, however, that their purpose was not to interfere with necessary economic activity of citizens nor to prevent their obtaining essential food and supplies, medical attention, or performing their religious duties.

Closings in Maine

In Aroostook County, Maine, a shortage in electric power due to diminished flow of streams in the area has brought about a request by the Maine Public Utilities Commission to merchants to close their doors one entire week-day as a conservation measure. No relief was seen to be likely until the spring thaws.

Merchants' associations of Presque Isle, Houlton, Fort Fairfield, and Mars Hills immediately voted to close on Wednesdays. Other communities were expected to follow suit within a day or two.

Prediction that most laundries in New York City would be out of fuel oil for a month after March 1, as a result of a retroactive order reducing their rations, was voiced today by Bert T. Geltz, President of the Family Laundry Owners' Association. "New Yorkers may just as well get used to dirty shirts, 6,000,000 of them a week, or do their own washing," Mr. Geltz said.

Anti-Narcotic Bill Is Given Public Airing

A sweeping investigation of the use by school children and youths of narcotics, including tobacco and beverage alcohol, would be conducted by the State Commissioner of Education under a bill given a public hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

The bill, proposed by Ernst Makechnie, Clerk of the Welfare Board of Burlington, also provides that the Commissioner "shall make an effort to obtain the opinion of clergy, social workers, and criminologists as to the effect of narcotics on the child's spiritual nature."

Mr. Makechnie said the bill had been thrown out when first presented two years ago, because the State Department of Education said it was then too busy to undertake the survey. The bill was supported by various persons interested in the suppression of cigarette smoking by children, and school teachers, and it also had the support of representatives of several prohibition societies.

Raymond Fitzgerald, representing the Department of Education, opposed the bill, declaring that the Department was 12 men short because of the war and did not have the manpower or finances to undertake such a survey. He pointed out that under present law instruction should now be given in public schools as to the general effect of alcohol and narcotics.

Criticism of the system existing in the District Courts whereby justices sit on the bench in the morning and practice law in the afternoon was voiced today by Albert Hurwitz of the Boston Bar Association before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Hurwitz appeared in behalf of two bills drawn by a committee of the Council of the Boston Bar Association providing for a county court system throughout the State or alternatively in Suffolk and Middlesex on an experimental basis.

Adoption of the county court system would "do away with the evil of favoritism in our District Court," Mr. Hurwitz said.

The proposed legislation provides for rotation of justices in the county court similar to that in vogue in the Superior Court, he explained.

Among those favoring the bills were Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, formerly a Special Justice of the Dorchester court, Willard B. Luther, President of the Boston Bar Association; Lispenard B. Phister, Newbury Town Counsel; Edmund Burke and Harold Davis of the Boston Bar Association.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations this morning urged passage of legislation requiring cities to prepare adequate budgets and preventing creation of jobs or transfer of funds from department to department after passage of the budget except by a two-thirds vote of the city council.

Skilled Arsenal Workers Trained to Teach New Men

War Activities in New England

Skilled workers in the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal have donated their "know-how" to a vast "show-how" program of upgrading workers on the job, which already has benefitted 2,000 learners and trainees, it was disclosed today.

The "Job Instructor Training" program was launched last October, and since then 1,700 skilled employees have each completed a 10-hour course, in which each learned the easiest and most effective way of passing along to others what he knows about his job.

In batches of a dozen each, the J. I. T. course embraced 1,500 machine operators and machinists, and 200 of key personnel from administrative departments, such as finance and cost.

The program began with the selection of 12 men from each of the three shifts who were given a special course of 20 hours each. Then each began conducting the 10-hour course to which 12 machine operators or other skilled workers were assigned. During November and December, these courses were operating all day and night, with two classes of 12 in training simultaneously every hour of the day.

So far, the program is the "biggest and quickest job of its kind to be done in the northern New England area," according to Gilbert L. Tapley, J. I. T. director for the War Manpower Commission.

Campus Muster

In the initial list of 281 schools, colleges and universities just selected by Army, Navy, and manpower officials for specialized training of men and women were the following from New England:

To train Army engineers: University of Connecticut, Yale, University of Maine, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern University, University of New Hampshire, Rhode Island State College, Norwich University, and University of Vermont.

To train Army aviation cadets: Yale, Colby College, American International College, Massachusetts State College, St. Anselm's College, Norwich, and Vermont.

To train Army quartermaster officers: Harvard.

To train Army air navigators: Harvard.

To train Navy engineers: Yale, M. I. T., Tufts, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Brown, and Dartmouth.

Farmerettes

Women to "help win the food phase of the war" today were urged by the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Administration to apply for training at the University of Connecticut where a special course begins on Feb. 15.

All essential expenses will be paid by the government, with "good farm jobs at prevailing wages" assured after the course is completed. The course will last from two to four weeks, and others will be given until autumn.

Controlled Hiring

A "controlled hiring plan" is being worked out by Federal officials to be applied first in 32 areas of labor shortage in the nation, including Bath, Maine; Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, and Waterbury, Connecticut; Portsmouth, N. H., and Springfield, Mass.

While no date has yet been set to launch the plan, the Office of War Information here today pointed out that representatives of workers, management, and government are at work on the plan. It is known that the plan will require clearance from pertinent employers and federal agencies, before certain workers can change jobs.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good through March 21 for one pound.

Tomorrow — Ration stamp No. 17 good for one pair of shoes until June 15.

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

New England Men Captives In Philippines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 1,036 United States soldiers, including two officers of the Army Nurse Corps, who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands.

The list includes 164 officers, 45 warrant officers, and 825 enlisted men of the United States Army, as well as the nurses.

New Englanders on the list follow:

Connecticut

Boluck, Sergeant John—Samual Boluck, father, Golchester.

Degraff, Corp. Thomas J.—Arthur Degraff, father, Portland.

Fenton, Sergeant Frank J.—Mrs. Ella Fenton, mother, Fairfield.

Hartman, Staff Sergeant James R.—Reginald L. Hartman, father, Stratford.

Hyson, Sergeant Earl E.—Earl W. Hyson, father, Manchester.

Konik, Second Lieutenant Edward P.—Joseph Konik, father, New Britain.

Lynch, Second Lieutenant John J.—Mrs. W. E. Tracy, sister, Bristol.

Monico, Second Lieutenant Paul—Louis Monico, father, New Haven.

Serdiuk, Staff Sergeant Michael—Trofim Serdiuk, father, Thomaston.

Ulrich, Second Lieutenant Antonio M.—Mrs. Antonio Monroe Ulrich, wife, Stamford.

Maine

Duplisea, Sergeant William W. Jr.—William Duplisea, Sr., father, Hallowell.

Johnston, Corp. Delmont—Daniel R. Emerson, uncle, Monmouth.

Libby, Corp. Hiram D. Jr.—Mrs. Daisy Libby, mother, Freeport.

McBride, Second Lieutenant Harold R.—Mrs. Nora McBride, mother, Westbrook.

Preble, Second Lieutenant Clayton H.—Earl H. Preble, father, Addison.

Massachusetts

Ambrose, Chief Warrant Officer Frederic C.—Mrs. C. J. Champney, sister, Bedford.

Angus, Staff Sergeant Albert A., Jr.—Mrs. Hulda R. Angus, Dighton.

Cronin, Sergeant Francis — Richard Cronin, father, Newton Upper Falls.

Galloway, Sergeant Seymour E.—Mrs. Edna W. Galloway, mother, Westfield.

Gerry, Sergeant James G.—Mrs. Edwidge Murray, mother, Dorchester.

Hausmann, Sergeant Herman W.—Mrs. Rosa Hausmann, mother, Athol.

Joy, Sergeant William J.—Mrs. Margaret Joy, mother, Somerville.

McCarthy, Corp. William O.—Patrick J. McCarthy, father, Newburyport.

Mahoney, Staff Sergeant Daniel J.—Mrs. Josephine Mahoney, mother, Cambridge.

Malouff, Corp. James J.—Mrs. Sadie Malouff, mother, Lawrence.

Moody, Sergeant Samuel B. — Mrs. Angie B. Moody, mother, Lynn.

Moran, Sergeant James F.—Mrs. Isabelle Moran, mother, Hopedale.

Morgan, Warrant Officer Raymond—Mrs. Ellen C. Morgan, wife, East Weymouth.

Neault, Staff Sergeant Richard L.—Mrs. Elovia Ouimette, mother, Adams.

Rabinovitz, Staff Sergeant Harold J.—Mrs. Sarah Rabinovitz, mother, Springfield.

Rose, Master Sergeant Frank—Mrs. Adeline Rose, mother, East Boston.

Schavinsky, Staff Sergeant Roman—Mrs. Peter Gardecas, aunt, New Bedford.

Tighe, Sergeant Robert V.—Mrs. Gertrude C. Tighe, mother, Dorchester.

Vautrinot, Corp. Donald—Mrs. Alice Vautrinot, mother, Hull.

Woishnis, Staff Sergeant Joseph P.—Mrs. Fannie Woishnis, mother, Feeding Hills.

Wolf, Staff Sergeant Frederick J.—Benjamin E. Wolf, father, Cambridge.

New Hampshire

Carter, Sergeant Godfrey G.—Mrs. Bernice Wheeler, mother, Concord.

Delisle, Corp. Wilfred—Joseph Chamberlain, uncle, Manchester.

Papienuk, Corp. Adolf S.—Anthony Papienuk, father, 47 Oak Street, Laconia.

Chain Stores Wage Dispute Appears Headed for the WLB

The chain store wage dispute that has just developed with its center in Boston seemed today more likely to go into the hands of Federal authorities for settlement than to turn into a strike.

Both sides want to avoid a walkout, it is felt. The union is reported to have asked for the assignment of a Federal conciliator to the dispute. That would be the first necessary step toward the case going before the War Labor Board for adjustment.

By experience labor unions have found that a threat to strike may prove the most effective way of getting action from the Federal labor authorities. The strike vote taken yesterday by the union at a meeting at the Hotel Bradford, with deadline set for Wednesday night, may thus be superseded by Federal intervention.

The chains concerned are First National, Supreme, and United. Employees total 1,100 to 1,200. United has two stores, Supreme three large and several small. The big number in the case belongs to First National, extending over a considerable part of Eastern Massachusetts.

The union is asking wage advances. The companies have made an offer, which the union rejected. In any case, the War Labor Board will have to pass on any increase under recent wage stabilization legislation.

Giving the union side, Kenneth J. Kelley, President of the New England Food Council, an American Federation of Labor unit, said today that his organization was asking equal pay for women for equal work, a $25 a week minimum for meat, grocery and fruit clerks, a $38 minimum for meat cutters, and a minimum for First National store managers of $35 for small groceries, $45 for combination meat and grocery stores, and $55 for supermarkets. The Supreme and United managers are not in the union. Also time and a half for overtime over 48 hours.

Present minima of pay, Mr. Kelley said, are $20 and $21 for clerks, $31 for meat cutters and $32, $35 and $43 for managers. He added that the union was endeavoring to set wage standards for the food industry in this area, and that current demands set the pace. The union got a raise a year ago this month.

The management viewpoint as stated today includes these points:

The companies offered an increase of $2 a week to all meat cutters and male employees earning up to and including $25 a week, and an increase of $1 a week to all male employees receiving over $25, also $2 for all managers.

The companies are faced with ceiling prices in effect since last March and with rationing, which means less volume. Government regulation of the industry has reduced the amount of merchandise handled. The industry is under government regulation, and any wage increases are controlled by the federal labor authorities.

Contributions for 'El' Hit

Citizens of the 14 cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated Railway which have contributed nearly $19,000,000 to the support of the "El," are victims of taxation without representation, Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, said at a public hearing at the State House today.

Speaking before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on his bill authorizing the State Auditor to audit the books of the Elevated annually, Mr. Buckley said it was his aim to see the taxpayers are represented in the affairs of the Boston Elevated Railway.

William Shaw McCallum, on behalf of the bill, said that reports of the State Department of Public Utilities on the Boston Elevated from 1931 to 1941 could easily be made up on printed forms with blanks for figures. He said he believed the figures were given the Utilities Commission by the Elevated and "never have been the result of an investigation of the Elevated."

"Until the members of this body distinguish themselves by something other than their ability to stay on the public pay roll I see no reason to give them life tenure," continued Mr. McCallum. He referred to a recent bill filed by Judge Gilbert W. Cox which would place the present commissioners on life tenure.

Declaring that the members of the Commission have no particular training, background or experience to qualify them for serving, Mr. McCallum suggested that the Legislature might well consider having such commissioners elected instead of appointed.

William B. Downey, counsel for the Boston Elevated, told the committee audits are now made and it is up to the Legislature to determine whether any further audit is necessary. He pointed out that the Department of Public Utilities now prescribes the system of accounts and the Legislature might determine whether this department is to do a further audit or some other department.

Mr. Downey charged that statements made at the hearing indicated an obvious lack of knowledge of the Boston Elevated setup. He said that the Public Trustees appointed by the Governor are public officials and have the right to appoint the auditor of the company who, in turn, carries on a continuous audit. The trustees, he added, have gone one step further by appointing each year an independent auditor.

Narcotics Hearing Feb. 15

Lee Sing of 13 Oliver Place in Boston's Chinatown was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building on charges of receiving and concealing narcotics unlawfully imported into the Untied States. He was held in bail of $1,000 for a hearing Feb. 15.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight than last night; fresh winds, diminishing slightly.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder tonight than last night, with snow flurries in mountain sections.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:49 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 3:18 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Reactions to Shoe Rationing Order Are Varied Among N. E. Manufacturers

By the Associated Press

Shoe rationing drew varied reactions from New England shoe manufacturers and thousands of workers today.

The picture in Brockton—where 9,000 men and women are engaged in making shoes—was pleasant as officials felt that rationing would create a demand for a better type shoe which the industry in that city prides itself in producing.

While many Brockton concerns are making service shoes there are plenty of workers producing men's and women's shoes of the better grade.

Manufacturers feel that planned production will result in steadier work.

In Lynn, many of the 2,500 workers in 34 factories were idle today as steps were taken to lay off shoe cutters. It was felt, however, that the layoffs would be only temporary.

Arthur Rubin, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, said the larger manufacturers would not be seriously affected by civilian curtailment because they have been making belts, leggings, knapsacks and other equipment for the armed forces for some time.

In Nashua, N. H., Robert Erb, General Manager of the J. F. McElwain Co., said that it was too early to predict what effect the rationing order would have on production in his plant which employs 3,000 workers.

In Haverhill, where 6,000 workers are engaged mainly in the production of women's novelty shoes, Joseph C. Guyette, District Manager of the United Shoe Workers of America (C. I. O.), said the rationing order "promises no good" although it still was too early to say what direct effect it would have on the industry.

John J. O'Shea, President of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, said "it looks like a severe blow to the cheap shoe industry." Most Haverhill-made shoes sell for about $4 a pair.

Flag Honors State Employees in War

Before 300 persons gathered on the State House steps, a service flag was unfurled today in tribute to the 1,939 State employees with the armed forces.

The flag has a red border with a huge blue star on a field of white, the figures 1,939 in blue under the star. It flies on a mast directly above the famous Bulfinch facade of the capitol.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill presided and introduced Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who spoke briefly. The invocation was given by the Rev. W. Harold Deacon, Chaplain of the Senate, and the benediction by the Rev. Howard P. Horne, Chaplain of the House.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

There will be an exhibition of photography by John Lindquist at the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Open to the public.

A talk on "Venetian Paintings" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

There will be a recital by Noel Lee, pianist, and Robert W. Miller, 'cellist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A lecture on "Studies in French Thought and Intellectual History" will be given by Prof. Andrew Morize at the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. There will be a lecture on Advanced Engineering Drawing by Charles J. Walsh at room 302, Pierce Hall, Harvard Graduate School from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Open to the public.

William Dana Orcutt will give a lecture on "Francis Petrarch" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Bread to Have New Wrinkles

Housewives will soon be "in the groove" when it comes to slicing bread. Barred by Government rulings from supplying households with sliced bread for the duration, the bakers have done the next best thing to help those who seem to have lost the gentle art of neatly slicing bread for sandwiches. They're now baking "grooves" into the loaves—indicating just where the knife should go!

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Entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Federal Planners Outline Postwar Alaskan Advance

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The future of Alaska, as it is seen and outlined in some detail by the Alaska Regional Planning Office, does not include any Japanese military or naval installations on Kiska or Attu Islands or elsewhere in the territory. In its report on the Postwar Economic Development of Alaska, just received here, the Federal planners assume that there will always be an Alaska, and that it will be, as now, a part of the United States. [Tokyo newspapers please copy.]

The thought that Alaska is right now in transition from the status of a virtual colony to a position of both military and economic importance in the United States' future relations with the whole world, can be detected running along just under the surface of the report, and cropping out occasionally.

Counselor James C. Rettie of Region X of the National Resources Planning Board, and his aids, based in their planning laboratory in the Federal Court House in Portland, Ore., prepared their report, in large part, well before the war started, and have revised it only slightly. It is set forth as "a reminder of the basic needs and types of development contemplated before the fighting began."

Need for Reconstruction

However, "In this war, Alaska is one of the principal military outposts guarding the approaches to the Western hemisphere," they assert. "What its role will be before the struggle is resolved no one can tell. . . . When hostilities cease there will be urgent need for reconstruction plans. The free peoples of the world must not again 'win the war and lose the peace.'"

Alaska has received more attention from the people of the United States since Japanese expeditionary forces landed on the tip-end islands of the Aleutian chain than it has had since the gold rush of 1898, and before that since the days of its purchase from Russia for $7,200,000 shortly after the Civil War.

The Territory has a white population of 40,000, a native Indian and Eskimo population of 32,500, the report says. Lately about 10,000 additional persons have gone there for construction work connected with war plans, and military forces to a number which may not even be estimated.

"What problems will confront Alaska when peace is restored?" the professional planners ask. "What effect will the release of thousands of defense workers and servicemen have upon the future of the Territory? How many should be encouraged to establish permanent homes in Alaska? Where should they locate and what might they do to earn their livelihood? What means can be devised to assure that the Territory shall realize the greatest permanent benefit from the defense program? What positive action should be planned now to forestall serious unemployment and other economic dislocations in the postwar period?"

Having set up these and other questions of a similar nature, the planners of the Alaska Regional Office undertake to answer them.

One of the first suggestions offered is for a new railroad connecting Fairbanks with the continental railway network, a link that "would give the entire railroad belt of Alaska almost direct-line access to Minneapolis, Chicago, and the industrial heart of America." A comparatively easy route is suggested via the so-called Rocky Mountain Trench. Located far inland, the report points out, the railroad would be less vulnerable to military attack, and would be capable of moving large quantities of materials at any season of the year.

Addition of about 1,000 miles of highways to the present most scanty system of roads within the Territory is suggested. Many Alaskan cities are isolated from each other as far as roads are concerned. It is not now possible, says the report, to drive to any other city from Ketchikan, Juneau, Wrangell, Petersburg, Sitka, Haines, Skagway, Cordova, Seward, Nome, and most other Alaskan communities.

Some of these places are waterbound, and because of the tremendous engineering problems involved no recommendation is made as to joining them all. A proposal is made, however, for an additional highway network which would make the Territory much more open to land travel.

Airfield Development

Airplane travel had reached a level of one air trip a white inhabitant a year prior to the start of the war. Many villages without any road facilities whatever have airfields. Continued development of the widespread system of airfields, and also of Alaska's all-important water-borne freight and passenger system, connecting it with the mainland, are held to be vital to the Territory's progress after the war.

"The inadequacies, inefficiencies, and inequities of all forms of transportation in Alaska and their effect upon Territorial development, along with proposals for improvement, should be made the subject of a thorough study," says the planners' report. "The goal should be for a co-ordinated transportation system, in which railroads will be built where railroads are most economical, where highways will serve areas best served by highways, where every form of transportation will complement all others in the service of the region."

On the subjects of agriculture, mining, and fisheries—the latter two Alaska's chief industries for many years—the planners have much to say.

Although there have been only about 750 persons gainfully employed in agriculture, the report speaks of "millions of acres of potentially arable lands." Investigation, land classification, transportation betterments are suggested as part of the solution of this problem. Alaska depends chiefly on "the States" for its food supplies.

Continuous "farmed" timber veields, which would support thousands of persons; conservation and improvement of fisheries resources; exploration and the application of modern methods to mineral location: these are only some of the fields in which the planners specify vast opportunities for Alaska's development and enrichment.

Faulty Impressions

"Alaska has too long been regarded by too many of its white residents as a temporary camp in which they might accumulate some wealth to be used and enjoyed elsewhere," says the report.

Producing weaith that now approximates $100,000,000 annually, Alaska is prevented by the Organic Act under which it is governed from contracting any long or short-term indebtedness of any kind.

The regional planners see in this and other governmental restrictions a serious handicap on the Territory's future.

It recommends a detailed examination of the conflicts, anomalies, and gaps in the governmental machinery of Alaska, and concludes that "as the result of such a study, Congress should be able to proceed intelligently to draft and to enact legislation for modernizing and improving governmental organization and administration in Alaska."

The report suggests, if necessary, a surtax on the wealth that is annually siphoned from Alaska's rich resources, to carry on the development required to fit the Territory for its new and vitally important place in the world.

Reich Using Fiber Drums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Textile fibers produced from cellulose are being used in Germany for manufacture of barrels, drums, and cans to transport petroleum products, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently from British Trade Press reports.

Barrels made from the fibers are reported to be as strong and oil-tight as all-metal containers with a saving in weight of about 75 per cent. A type of barrel having a capacity of 79.25 United States gallons is proving particularly successful.

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Women Make Good Teachers

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Boys Meet Girl

Doubtless there was never a time in world history when women couldn't teach men something. They have been doing it a long, long time and in many, many things, but it is doubtful if there was ever a time like this when women teach men to become aviation mechanics. That is just what they are doing at the Emery-Riddle School of Aviation in Miami, Fla., and here is one of them with a class at attention. Jean Cridlebaugh is showing some Army Air Force technical training mechanics how to check the hydraulic landing gear of a plane. The trainees, left to right, are: August A. Cygan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph A. Pierson, Wilmington, Del.; Warren Crump, Rochester, N. Y., and John Howe, Corning, N. Y.

Brazil in War Against Italy And Germany

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 8 (AP)—Brazil joined the United Nations as a full partner in the war against Germany and Italy and announced its adherence to the Atlantic Charter following a meeting Feb. 6 of the entire cabinet with President Vargas.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said of this action:

"Brazil's adherence to the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations pact does not mean declaration of war on Japan. Our position is comparable with that of Soviet Russia in relation to Japan.

"We are not at war with Japan because we have not been attacked by Japan. But if tomorrow Japan attacks us, we will fight her immediately.

"Meanwhile our relations with Japan are broken."

[Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan Jan. 28, 1942, and declared war on Germany and Italy Aug. 22.]

Brazil's new declaration followed a meeting Jan. 28 of President Vargas and President Roosevelt at Natal, Brazil, where the latter stopped on his return from the "unconditional surrender" conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca.

"Complete accord" between the two countries was announced at that time on both war operations and the supplying of raw materials by Brazil to the United Nations.

The Brazilian announcement made no mention of the country's relationship to Soviet Russia, an adherent of the Atlantic Charter and a member of the United Nations. Brazil has never had diplocatic relations with the Soviet regime in Russia, and informed quarters did not believe they would be established for the time being.

Brazil's Role

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Carlos Martins, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, said Feb. 6 that "Brazil fulfills her role as the arsenal of raw materials" in the fight against the Axis nations.

Speaking during an intermission at a matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House on a program broadcast over the Blue Network, the Ambassador declared:

"On a par with the fulfillment of President Roosevelt's promise to this great nation and to the world, that the United States must and shall become the arsenal of the democracies, Brazil fulfills her role as the arsenal of raw materials."

Señhor Martins said that beside armed support, Brazil was lending the United Nations "the wealth of her natural resources—iron, rubber, diamonds, oils, crystals—as well as the incalculable importance of her strategic bases."

President's Data Served Him Well

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Spotting familiar landmarks remembered from his voyages and tourist trips, President Roosevelt personally set the course on part of his flying trip to North Africa to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill—and earned the airman's tribute of "a good navigator" from the pilots who flew him.

The men, Capt. Otis F. Bryan of Transcontinental and Western Airlines and the Air Transport Command, and Capt. Howard M. Cone, Jr., of Pan American Airways System told how they took their flying orders from the President's point-to-point navigation both in the Carribean and over North Africa. Captain Bryan's home is in Arlington, Va., and Captain Cone's in Douglas, Long Island.

"He took us in over the citadel in Haiti without trouble," said Captain Cone, "just from his memory of the inlets and trails. Then he told us some of the background of the citadel—and said he was much impressed by the view from the air."

Gillette Urges Sweeping Out Of Needless U. S. Employees

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, last night made a sweeping denouncement of "unnecessary government agencies" and took issue inferentially with the Administration's postwar aims.

Speaking with a bluntness that stunned 700 fellow Democrats at the $25 a plate Jackson Day dinner, Senator Gillette declared "we have to clean house," during the acrid arraignment of some war agencies.

"We can't do it," he asserted, "by refusing to admit our mistakes, without eliminating some of the hordes of locusts living off the people through agencies that aren't necessary."

The Senior Iowa Senator, who has frequently announced he will retire after his present term, said our nation must consider her own necessities before taking into her lap the burdens of the whole world.

"No one could or should be selfishly inconsiderate of our international responsibilities after the war, but to assume that this world will enter upon a Utopian period of unselfishness and altruism and that human nature with its traits and temperaments will have changed overnight would be an assumption which would contribute to a tragic failure to meet our clear responsibilities.

"Charity should begin at home even though it should not stay there."

Labor to Map Its Course In Postwar Era

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Formation of the "American Labor Conference on International Affairs" by American and European labor leaders and scholars was announced yesterday by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green asserted that the group, of which he is chairman, would study war conduct problems and future peace from organized labor's point of view and attempt to formulate policies on which American and free European labor movements could agree.

Executives include heads of unions belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the A. F. of L. and the Railway Brotherhoods. David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A. F. of L.), is Vice-Chairman.

In his announcement, Mr. Green said:

"If we are to have an enduring peace and avoid a repetition of the armed conflict, profound political, social and economic changes in the structure of the European and Asiatic countries will be unavoidable and necessary.

"Such changes will constitute the very first demand of the peoples after the long and bloody war."

Enumerating problems he said would follow the conflict—reconstruction, normalization of economic life, relief for persons in war-torn areas, famine, sickness, Mr. Green said:

"Most of these problems affect organized labor directly or indirectly. They cannot be solved without labor's direct participation. Study of these problems for the purpose of supplying organized labor with adequate, objective information is, therefore, of the utmost importance.

"Many minds are already at work upon the solution of these problems. Organized labor everywhere must join in this preparatory work in order that, when the time comes, it may not be overwhelmed, because of unpreparedness, by forces which have nothing in common with the ideals of liberty, social justice and democracy."

Mr. Green said the new organization would call conferences, first of which has been planned for the end of February in New York, with the participation of labor groups, research societies and "competent scholars and experts."

Scouts as Aid to War Lauded by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—In a message to the Boy Scouts of America on the organization's thirty-third anniversary here today, President Roosevelt, Honorary President of the Boy Scouts, called for maintenance of the movement at full strength and effectiveness "as a practical contribution to the war effort."

"The job of winning the war and assuring a decent and lasting peace is the concern of every American," the President declared in his message, made at Scout headquarters here.

"I heartily approve the slogan adopted for the Boy Scouts for 1943 to 'toughen up, buckle down, carry on to victory,'" he continued. "I am informed that to date, more than 327 of those who have been decorated for heroism by our country have been identified as having had Scout training. The leaders of our armed forces in training camps and on the battlefronts have emphasized the value of Scout training in developing knowledge and skill, as well as courage, self-reliance, resourcefulness and initiative which are proving to be so essential in our determination to win the war.

"I have always been a stanch believer in Scouting, and now in time of war, as your Honorary President, I urge everyone connected with Scouting—boys and men—to see to it that Scouting is maintained at its full strength and effectiveness as a practical contribution to the war effort.

"Certainly those who help to make boys physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight in these times deserve the appreciation of all who are leaders in America. I am confident that full co-operation will be accorded leaders of the Boy Scouts of America who are dealing with a most important aspect of our manpower problem.

"So I bring greetings on this the thirty-third birthday to all the members of the Boy Scouts of America and say: Reach out and make it possible for every boy who wants to be a Cub or a Scout to have a meeting place and the necessary leadership as a service to your country. Carry on. Make your slogan for 1943—'Toughen up, buckle down, carry on to victory'—a definite and vital part of all your activities."

The President's message was the high light of Boy Scout Week, which ends Feb. 12. Scouts in all parts of the nation attended church services in their uniforms yesterday to observe Boy Scouts Sunday. Many churches had special services and programs to mark the nationwide observance.

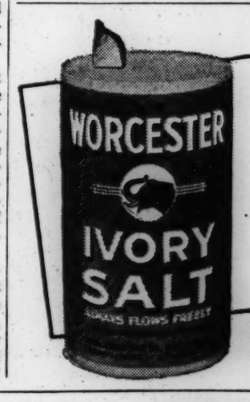
25 P. C. of Peanut Oil To Be Held in Reserve

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has ordered refiners to reserve 25 per cent of their output of peanut oil for military, Lend-Lease and other war needs.

It was estimated that at least 10,000,000 pounds would be set aside for the government from the 1942 peanut crop.

Peanut oil is used in making cooking oils, shortening, margarine, soap, glycerine and other industrial products.

The order became effective Feb. 5 and carried no expiration date, indicating that it may be applied to peanut oil produced from 1943 peanut crop.



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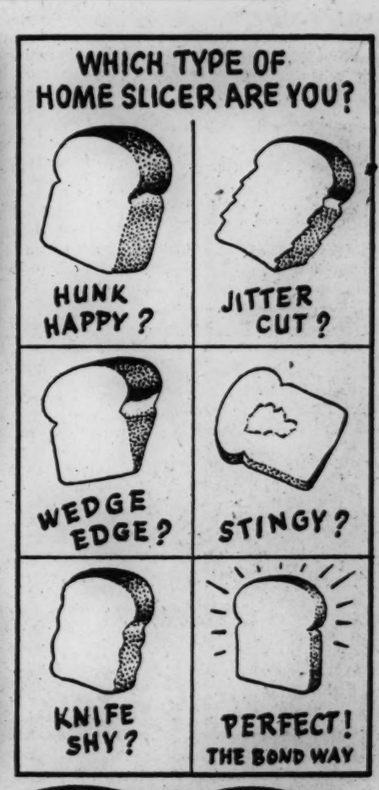

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SWITCH TO BOND—ITS FULL BODIED GOODNESS KEEPS IT FRESHER SLICES BETTER!

Women's Activities: Miss Wrong Talks on Africa

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Partnership" must replace "trusteeship" more and more in the policy of the western nations in Africa, says Miss Margaret Wrong, who addressed the Boston University Women's Council at its luncheon this afternoon at 146 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Wrong, who is here from Toronto, spent seven months on a trip across Central Africa in 1938-39 as Executive Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa.

Her headquarters has been in London since 1929 but she returned to her home in Toronto last November and has since been carrying on phases of her work in the United States and Canada where there are committees which subsidize certain publications.

Africa is one of the great areas whose problems must be taken into consideration in the postwar world, Miss Wrong pointed out. In West Africa, steady progress is being made toward self-government in which the native Africans will have real representation she said. In East Africa there has not been the same advancement. The advance in education is preparing the negroes of West Africa to take a large share of responsibility for government in many colonies, said Miss Wrong, and there is co-operation between the negroes and the whites which, she believes is the only long-range solution for the problems of that country.

The committee she represents is designed to provide literature to the African natives. It was founded by the various missionary bodies in 1929, to reach those peoples who do not speak Arabic.

A series of 400 little booklets to sell at 2 cents each has recently been prepared dealing with almost everything concerning the family. There are those which contain stories for children and young people, some which discuss such subjects as mosquito control, food, sanitation and so forth. Then there is a paper, published in English every two months called "Listen" which is welcomed especially by students. One wrote to Miss Wrong, "I got it so cheap, and I like it so dear."

The Africans desire Western knowledge and see the advantage it will be to their children in the future, says Miss Wrong, except of course, for a few tribes which want to keep entirely aloof.

The difficulty of publishing literature for the Africans may be imagined when it is realized that there are from 700 to 1,000 different tongues among the tribes. The British and Belgian schools teach the children in their own languages up to high school age and then teach them English and French. In French colonies all instruction is given in French although there is no restriction on the printing of literature in native languages, Miss Wrong explained. The Portuguese restrict publications in any but the Portuguese language.

The great powers, in order to insure peace after the war, must take responsibility for the security of these peoples, Miss Wrong believes. In her opinion, regional councils and international inspection, with an international committee to which grievances might be referred, would be a possible solution there.

Celebrity Morning To Hear Writers Tell War's Effects

War's impact on the public, as seen through the eyes of two Boston feature writers and a Massachusetts Institute of Technology rubber-application consultant, will be presented to members and guests of the Women's City Club in the Celebrity Mornings program tomorrow at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston.

Nell Giles, columnist and feature writer, will describe her recent experiences in surveying the country-wide upsurge of women in defense industries, the farm problem, and the milk situation. Lawrence Dame, author, journalist, and traveler, will tell of work in Portugal among the refugees in 1942. Ernest A. Hauser, associate professor of Chemical Engineering at M. I. T., inventor of the "Revertex process" for latex, who is in close touch with Washington, will discuss the question of synthetic rubber.

Mrs. Lawrence Dame and Mrs. Edward P. Brown will pour. Hostesses for the morning are Mrs. William H. Coburn, chairman, Mrs. Robert Montgomery, Mrs. Frank Fahey, and Mrs. Grafton S. Kennedy.

Prof. Hans Kohn will give the fifth in his series of lectures on "The International Situation" at a dinner meeting Wednesday at 7 p. m. Hostesses for the meeting will be Miss Emily MacFarlane, chairman, Mrs. Henry Lee Higginson, Mrs. Stuart Whittemore, Mrs. Edward Leonard, Mrs. Edward W. Burt, Miss Louise Condit, and Mrs. Robert Cushman.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Margaret Wrong

Who addressed the Boston University Women's Council today on "Africa, In the War and Afterwards."

Experience Rating System Proposed for Maine U. C. C.

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 8—The Maine Legislature will receive for consideration a bill to institute a system of experience rating for the Unemployment compensation Commission. Proposals already have been drafted and are reported to have considerable support albeit some opposition from labor.

The Maine Unemployment Compensation now shows a cash balance of better than $14,100,000 and the fact this figure represents more money than has been paid out in benefits since 1938 is one of the strongest of the arguments in favor of experience rating.

Under the present law employers pay a tax of 2.7 per cent upon their annual pay rolls without regard to the degree of unemployment within their respective businesses or industries. Wartime production and pay scales have done two outstanding things: 1—increased employment so substantially that there is a dearth of manpower and, 2—swelled the income and reserve fund of the M. U. C. C. to a point which some say is beyond that required for safety of the fund.

For some time the M. U. C. C., acting under Legislative instruction, has been compiling statistics on an experience rating plan. It now has such statistics complete and available so that, provided the Legislature approves, it can immediately put experience rating into effect.

Proponents of experience rating also have on their side the strong argument that with the heavy burden of Federal taxation, employers should have the benefit of the lower rate when the figures reveal their businesses are on the low side in the benefit payments.

Labor may oppose the bill. However, if it can be clearly enough shown that the experience rating plan will carry enough safeguards so that the balance of the M. U. C. C. does not stand to fall below a "safe" figure, labor opposition may dwindle. One proposal would permit experience rating only when the Commission finds on Feb. 1 of each year that the benefit fund equals or exceeds two times the highest amount of benefits paid in any of the five immediately preceding calendar years, or, $12,000,000 whichever figure is greater.

Badges proposed

Every member of the Maine Legislature would be furnished a badge furnished by the State under a bill which has found its way into the Legislative hopper. On each badge would appear the name, town, county, party and title of the Legislator.

Tax Relief

Two bills which pertain to members of the armed forces would exempt from poll taxes all persons who are members of the United States armed forces and permit members of the armed forces to retain their motor vehicle operator's licenses without paying any fee.

Maritime Academy

Authority would be given the trustees of the Maine Maritime Academy to confer degrees of Bachelor of Marine Science and Bachelor of Marine Maintenance Engineering upon graduates who have fulfilled requirements of 128 semester hours subsequent to graduation from a standard secondary school.

Sermons Given From Pulpits In Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt in the Harvard Church, Brookline, (Congregational):

"Lincoln once said, 'I never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best as each day came.' If Lincoln did not have a policy, he did have a principle. A leader with a policy is likely to be merely a politician. A leader with a principle may become a statesman.

"What Lincoln had was a great human understanding, and a strong sense of the right. With these he had the patience to get into the complicated situation and work it out with everybody and for everybody. Most human problems call for principle more than policy. Life situations have to be worked out from within, not from the outside. Even God does not tell us. He helps us to find out."

The Rev. Samuel Allen Jackson in the Roxbury Presbyterian Church:

"Compromise is the answer that has undermined all civilization throughout the ages. The word of God admits of no compromise.

"Compromise has cost men the guidance of God throughout the ages. This nation was built on God's word but it has been getting away from Him and turning to intellectualism—catering to the mind instead of the heart. If we are to enjoy the fellowship of God, we must not compromise with His word."

The Rev. Frank E. Duddy in the North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

"Service for others is impossible without strong character. Character cannot be bought. It must be built day by day, in the home, in the school, in the social unit.

"The small man counsels hatred, bitterness, vengeance. Our nation has heard such small men; occasionally it hears them now; but we soon forget them because all that is wholesome and strong within us calls for us to heal the wounds of the world. We must continue to nurture great men and build great character. Only so can our fraternity of the free endure."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole in the Second Church, Boston (Unitarian):

"At bottom, both the philosophy and strategy of Hitlerism are based on thoroughgoing contempt for the human soul. It might be possible to rid the world of Hitler by the employment of military force alone; we will never eliminate the greater danger, Hitlerism, without a spiritual dynamic grounded in a realistic faith in the powers of the human spirit."

Dickens, Who Liked Boston Best in America

By a Staff Photographer

It Might Have Been at the Golden Cross Inn Before a Famous Coach Ride

Boston Dickensians dressed for the Pickwick dinner on Monday evening, in celebration of the birthday of Charles Dickens. Left, Paul Frost taking the part of Mr. Pickwick's manservant, Samuel Weller. Center, William Beers as the novelist, Charles Dickens. Right, Edward F. Payne as Serjeant Buzfuz.

Dickensian Festival in Boston

Charles Dickens is still a favorite author among Bostonians, and the local branch of the Dickens Fellowship will, as usual, celebrate his anniversary. The celebration this year will be a "Pickwick Dinner" this evenin gin the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church.

The Boston Dickenslans still receive the Fellowship's little green-backed magazine from headquarters in London. And, of course, they never forget that in 1844, two years after his visit here, the novelist wrote to one of his friends, "Boston is what I would like the whole United States to be." Or that it was in Boston, at the Papanti dinner in Tremont Street, that he offered his famous toast, "America and England, and may they never have any division but the Atlantic between them!"

When the Dickensians dine tonight, they will find themselves in the distinguished company not only of Mr. Dickens himself, but also of certain eminent Pickwickians.

As if they were just starting out from the Golden Cross Inn, on their stagecoach travels, to speculate on the source of the Hampstead ponds, with "Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats," Samuel Pickwick, Esquire, "G. C. M. P. C.," and Nathaniel Winkle, Esquire, will be there, in the persons of Livingston Stebbins and Frank W. C. Hersey, well known members of the Fellowship.

Edward F. Payne, who has just been re-elected president of the Fellowship, will take the part of Serjeant Buzfuz. The irrepressible Alfred Jingle, much too lanky for his clothes, with his "old pinched up hat," dirty white stockings, and constant telegraphic chatter, will be represented by George W. Solley of Rockport, lecturer on New England history.

Paul Frost will take the part of that remarkable man-servant, Sammy Weller; David E. Sprague that of Tony Weller; and Harrison Crofford the part of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins.

Heifetz Plays Masterpieces On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, makes his fifth guest appearance on Great Artists Series, playing two pieces arranged for violin by Kreisler—Dvorak's "Slavonic Dance in E Minor" and "Spanish Dance," from Falla's "La Vida Breve." For his final number Mr. Heifetz plays Saint-Saens' "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and the Overture to Wolf Ferrari's "Secret of Susanna," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Richards Crooks, tenor, returns to the air tonight, singing D'Hardelot's "My Message," Dvorak's "Goin' Home," Franck's "Panis Angelicus" and an old Welsh air, "Men of Harlech." Sharing guest honors with Mr. Crooks will be William Primrose, violist. Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Percy Faith's Orchestra plays Kern's "Dearly Beloved" and Hernandez' "Capelito de Adeli." For her solo, Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Nightingale and the Rose," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings Guion's "Ride Cowboy Ride." Miss Antoine and Mr. Schmidt sing together "Plaisier d'Amour," by Martini. Against a background of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by the entire ensemble, Vincent Pelletier will read Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Ronald Colman is first guest in the new "Ceiling Unlimited" series, replacing Orson Welles. Each week a guest artist will appear in a dramatized aviation story, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

The story-behind-the-story of the Gettysburg Address will be told on Cavalcade of America, with Ed Jerome in the role of Abraham Lincoln, from "The Perfect Tribute," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, adapted for radio by Pvt. Raphael Hayes, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Edward G. Robinson, Gail Patrick, and Laird Cregor co-star in a radio adaptation of the movie, "The Maltese Falcon," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., same station, Screen Guild Players present Charles Boyer, Susan Hayward, and Margaret Lindsay in "Hold Back the Dawn."

Tuesday

Lieut. Commander Mildred McAfee and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby will be heard as guest speakers at the Boston Advertising Club, MBS-WNAC, 1:15 p. m.

Women Are Urged to Grow and Can Crops

Roll up your sleeves and plant your own vegetable garden, was the plea Massachusetts women attending the School of Public Affairs at the Newton Center Woman's Club today heard from Miss Mary R. Heard of the Division of Information in the Agricultural Administration, Washington. Individual homemakers can help win the battle on the agricultural front by raising and canning as much of their own food as possible, she said.

Praising farm families for the magnificent job they have done, Miss Heard reviewed the agricultural situation in this country since the beginning of the war and discussed steps now being taken to relieve the farm labor shortage. Speaking of the program which is getting under way to recruit and train college and high school students for farm work this summer, she said she felt that in Massachusetts there is danger that unless the right organizations get back of the program, what will be done will be too little and too late.

She sees a need, particularly in New England, to break down prejudices against using womanpower on the farms. She hopes that the Governor's Committee which has been set up to take care of the farm labor problem in Massachusetts will make adequate provision for the training of women for farm work.

Labor and Democracy

"Constructive Labor Policies" were discussed at the morning session by Daniel Horowitz, lecturer in Industrial Relations at Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration, and the danger of a return to isolation after the war was pointed out at the afternoon session by Leland M. Goodrich, Director of the World Peace Foundation.

Mr. Horowitz stressed the fact that a free labor movement is one of the institutions that will be necessary to guarantee democracy after the war. "It is only through a free labor movement and collective bargaining that wage earners have a voice in modern industry and can be given a stake in the continued permanence of our democratic institutions," he said. "We must avoid the mistakes made after the last war when there was a drive against labor unions."

He feels that industry and the public must learn that co-operation between industry and the labor unions can constitute an important constructive force in the postwar period. "If unions lose the fear of the threat to their existence on the path of employers, they will learn to co-operate with employers for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of production and thereby raising the standard of living of the entire people," he said.

Test Is Yet to Come

Mr. Goodrich warned that while public opinion at present seems to be strongly in favor of international co-operation, the test of that opinion will come in its support of specific questions.

"It is one thing to get the public to take an international point of view," he said, "and another to get it to support or consent to the right decision on specific questions which are going to determine whether the general objective of international co-operation is going to be obtained in the long run."

He cited the extension of Lend-Lease as a case in point. Mr. Goodrich feels that if we are to play an important non-isolationist role after the war, Lend-Lease must not only be extended, it must be changed so that it can be utilized for relief and rehabilitation work.

The renewal of the Hull trade agreement Act is another such case, according to Mr. Goodrich. The test of the public's desire for international co-operation will lie in their support of such measures, he believes.

The Public Affairs School was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Newton League of Women Voters, the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs and the Newton Center Woman's Club.

War Gardening Course Feb. 12

Boston's first free course in war gardening will start at Horticultural Hall on Feb. 12, with lectures at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. This course will be a joint effort of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Garden Clubs Federation of Massachusetts, and will be given by Harold Bent of Framingham.

Subsequent classes will be held on Feb. 19 and Feb. 26. Other courses and lectures will follow.

Horticultural Hall has been designated by both the State and City committees as headquarters for home gardening projects in this section.

Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Navy announced today 53 casualties in Navy forces, including 15 fatalities, 22 wounded, and 16 missing.

This brings to 22,832 the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,490 fatalities, 4,055 wounded, and 12,287 missing.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Connecticut—Mahon, George M., Marine, wounded. Father Michael Mahon, Thompsonville.

Rhode Island—Plasse, Felix Ramond, missing. Mother, Mrs. Aurore Plasse, Providence; Rabeck, Stephen, missing. Mother, Mrs. Blanch Rabeck, Woonsocket.

Vassar Club Topic: F. B. I. and Defense

Special Agent Norman D. Valentine of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will address the Vassar Club of Boston following a dinner meeting at the College Club tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. His subject is "The F. B. I. and National Defense."

Mrs. Richard Bowditch is in charge of plans for the dinner. Miss Florence Cunningham will act as hostess, and Miss Mary Heard, President, will preside at the business meeting.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 9

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—A Talk. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

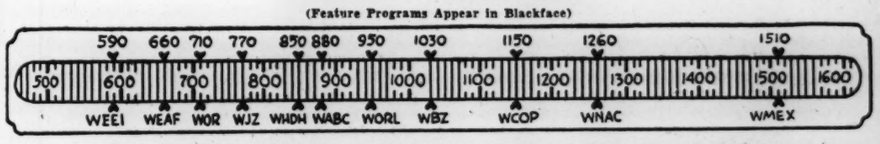
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Uncle Sam"; OWI prgm	Popular Music .....
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"..	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Naval Training School..	The Limerick Market.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market.
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Stanley Dixon, news...	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	D. Cheskins's Or.; songs	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
4:30	The Family Front..	Icecapades Preview and	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Haven of Rest"; songs	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:45	Del Castillo, organ.	Interviews; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	"Haven of Rest"; songs	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Lou Breese's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Terry & the Pirates"...	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Negro History Week....
6:15	"Jazz Laboratory"..	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports; Income taxes...
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	Col. Stoopnagle: interv'w	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World....	"Who, Me?"; dance or.	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch..	"The Lone Ranger";	'Holcomb & Whipple'; sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?".
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch..	Western dramatization.	'ABC of OPA' R'nd Table	John Barry, comment..	Carol Bruce; songs....
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz...	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America..	"Sizing Up the News"..	Eyes-Ears Army Air Force
8:15	"Vox Pop"; Quiz..	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America..	The Barries: Willard Trio	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quis..	R. Crooks; W. Primrose;	"Adventures of Bulldog	Drama Made to Order..
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quis..	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama ..	Drama Made to Order..
9:00	Theater: Edward	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Jascha	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	Robinson, Gail	drama	Heifetz; orchestra	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Patrick, L. Cregar,	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Maltese Falcon".	Alvino Rey's Orch.; Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album .....
10:00	Guild: Chas. Boyer:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense..
10:15	'Hold Back Dawn'	Gracie Fields, songs....	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense ..	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Music Society: orch....	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Roundup	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Al Donahue's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	E. R. Noderer, talk....	Sam Donahue's Orch...
11:30	Works of Music ..	Fishermen's Program ..	Lands of the Free....	"Radio Newsreel" with	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	Historical Drama; Orch.	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News.....

Tuesdays Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"..	News report	Musical Clock; News....	News comments	.....
7:30	Music; News; Music	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup: songs	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	"Tune-Up Time"	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ..	Musical program	Military Band	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands..	Military Band	Ruth Moss interview:	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Uncle Sam" OWI Prgrm	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Spotlight Revue: organ.	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Treasury Star Parade ..	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music.....	News; Military Band....	News Commentator ...	Musical program .....
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War..	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	"Help Mate"; sketch...	Cheer Up Gang; songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ..	'Woman of America'; sk	orchestra	Mason .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard.....	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	Second Husband....	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30	Bright Horizons ..	Memory Lane: music....	"Snow Village"; sketch.	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: music....	"David Harum"; sketch	show	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter: news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch.	Bond Wogan Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Jimmie Fidler, talk....	"The Pepper Shaker"....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian.....
1:15	"Ma MacGuns"; sk..	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch..	Lt. Com. Mildred Mc-	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk...	Parent-Teachers' Forum	"Big Sister"; sketch....	Afee; Col. O. C. Hobby	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster; news..	Marguerite Porter ....
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"..	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour" ...	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: music...
2:45	"Pepper Young" ...	"The Victory Hour" ...	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News reports .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; Post ..	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks....	The Limerick Market...
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks....	The Limerick Market...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news...	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"Uncle Sam"; drama...	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
4:30	Book talk	Men of Land, Sea, Air..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Tommy Tucker's Orch..
4:45	Mountain Music ..	Orchestra; News	"Young Widder Brown".	semble; F. Foti, cond.	Orrin Tucker's Orch....
5:00	"Follies"; Defense.	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sports Matinee..	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Terry & the Pirates"...	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Negro History Week ....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Dinner Music; Songs....	News from Abroad.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Ames 'n' Andy"...	Col Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World....	Song Parade; Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, Songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"..	Marion Claire, Songs ....
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Treasury Star Parade..	son Strings; Apollo Club	Don Reid's Orchestra..	Negro History Week ....
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs....	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	'Fish as Meat Substitute'	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour .....
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30	"Suspense"; drama.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	"Suspense"; drama	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins-Toronto
10:00	James F. Byrnes:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Hockey game .....
10:15	"Inflation"	Gracie Fields: songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassell's Orchestra.	Hockey game; News....
10:30	Network talks	Hon. Donald Gordon:	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news...	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Chi. Better Bus. Bureau	Red Skelton and Co.....	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Harry Durham's Orch..	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music ..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta"; Morton	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Dance Orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....	Gould, conductor	Day's End; News.....

Today's F M Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—"Time to Dance."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Bob Crosby's Orch.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—U. S. Naval Training School, Hunter College, Speakers.
3:45 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
4:15 p. m.—David Cheskin's Orch.; Songs.
4:30 p. m.—"Haven of Rest."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.

Greater Boston War Fund Expects to Make Grade

Given a "fighting chance" to succeed, nevertheless, Greater Boston's United War Fund, at an early hour today, still lacked about $1,500,000 of the total goal of $7,800,000 which must be reached by Wednesday night to put the fund over the top.

The estimate was based on early returns from local chairmen throughout the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston following a great community mobilization over the week end, which saw 40,000 solicitors calling on residents.

Many of the volunteers continued on the job until a late hour last night, and this morning were working diligently to complete their returns for the final "Dutch Treat" report luncheon at the Boston City Club this noon.

So many thousands of persons have expressed a desire to give in the name of a serviceman that Daniel J. McDevitt, chairman of the Boston districts division was forced today to issue a plea for additional volunteer workers to collect these pledges in Boston proper. Mr. McDevitt asked prospective volunteers to call their local headquarters of HUBbard 8600.

Charles C. Cabot, general chairman, said today: "We have a fighting chance. I am tremendously encouraged by week-end reports, and I know that we can make the goal, but it's going to take a lot of fight."

Chief speaker at the luncheon was the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Robert P. Barry, director of the (Roman) Catholic Charitable Bureau, and Pastor of St. Clement's Church, Somerville. Two Marines also spoke briefly. They were Corporal Lyle H. Blackman, of New York, just back from Casablanca, and Private Henry T. Horne, of Roxbury, a veteran of Guadalcanal.

Appearing on the entertainment program will be the 10 Powers models from the Ziegfeld Follies. The Hotel Statler band will furnish the music through the courtesy of the Boston Musicians Protective Association.

Plans were completed for the final dinner at Hotel Statler Wednesday night. A strictly wartime menu has been arranged with a main course of baked beans and fish cakes.

Individual contributions of $500 and over acknowledged at headquarters today included:

$5,000—Anonymous (2).
2,650—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer C. Gryzmish.
2,050—Elias M. Loew.
2,000—William Cardinal O'Connell, additional (total to date $7,000).
1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben B. Gryzmish.
1,600—Anonymous (2).
1,350—Dr. Edward P. Richardson.
1,000—Charles M. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Albert I. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittier.
950—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Terry.
900—Anonymous.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent.
670—Anonymous.
600—Bentley W. Warren.
500—Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Haskell; Mrs. Donald Kaffenburgh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Linzee Wold.

Company contributions of $500 and over included:

$4,885—M & P Theaters Corporation employees, First Report.
3,325—M & P Theaters Corporation.
2,600—Anonymous.
2,500—Tobe Deutschmann Corporation.
2,400—Parker House-Hotel Bellevue-Hotel Somerset; Hotel Statler.
1,500—Anonymous (3).
1,496—Raytheon Production Corporation and employees.
1,000—The Copley-Plaza Hotel.
900—United Liquors, Ltd.
825—James L. Sullivan, Inc. employees.
782—Tobe Deutschmann Corp. employees.
774—Whitehall Co., Ltd. employees.
750—Chas. M. Cox Co.
709—London Harness Co. and employees.
651—Anonymous.
570—Frederic J. Crosby & Associates.
500—Anonymous (2); Early & Moor, Inc. and employees; Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; James O. Welch Co.

Duffy Tells of Bribe Offer; Suffolk Grand Jury Convenes

Timothy Duffy, Malden Alderman, today testified in Middlesex Superior Court that he was offered $1,000 by Dr. Harry Sagansky if he (Duffy) could "get himself elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. Also, Mr. Duffy said, if beano was resumed in Malden he was to receive $100 a week.

Mr. Duffy said he was driven to the Club Mayfair and the proposal was put to him there. J. J. Carrigan, Jr., on trial with Dr. Sagansky for attempts to bribe the Malden Aldermen, was the driver of the car. Mr. Duffy said that he did not accept the "proposition."

In the meantime the Suffolk County Grand Jury convened today to continue its investigation into the $90,000,000 lottery ticket racket in which Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell charges Dr. Sagansky also is involved.

Vernon C. Newman, Mayor of Malden, testified in Middlesex Court that he had received requests for beano permits since he abolished permits some time ago. He added he was inducted into the army this morning. District Attorney Robert F. Bradford conducted the prosecution for the State.

Star witness of those appearing before the grand jury today was Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty. The Commissioner was asked to bring before the jurors all records of his financial transactions, including his 1942 State income tax return. While the commissioner appeared in the grand jury room empty handed he was met immediately upon his arrival by Rudolph de Losch who carried two bags jammed with papers.

Grace Russell, Secretary to Mr. Timilty, also appeared and brought with her records dealing with financial operations under her own signature. She signed the Commissioner's 1942 State income tax return.

Other witnesses to appear were: A. Douglas Randlett, Rockland Bank; Sidney Curtis, editor of the Revere Journal; Michael Redstone, of the Club Mayfair; Jack R. Stulin; W. Ratcliffe Waldo, one of the Timilty accountants; Capt. James T. Sheehan, once assigned to racket squad but later removed; Frank Harry Walter; Elizabeth Timilty; Mary Boyle; Grace Russell, Secretary to Commissioner Timilty; and Edward F. Fallon, Police Superintendent.

In Cambridge, the pair who are charged with attempting to bribe Malden aldermen into returning beano, failed to get a postponement today, after their counsel contended the publicity over the investigations and prosecutions in Boston would "improperly prejudice" any Middlesex jury.

Defense counsel J. M. Graham and J. C. Johnston attacked the move of Mr. Bushnell in linking the Middlesex case with the prosecution of the Cocoanut Grove and other cases involving Boston's Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Middlesex District Attorney Bradford assured the court that there absolutely was no connection between his case and those mentioned by the Attorney General.

"It is just a simple case of bribery," said Mr. Bradford.

The defense counsel also contended there "was undue speed" in bringing the Middlesex case to trial.

Mr. Bradford countered by recalling that the defendants when arrested last Jan. 18 had assured the court that they were ready for immediate trial and repeated this assurance on Jan. 22 and Jan. 28, in arguing minor motions.

The defense had given no indication for a desire for more time until today, said Mr. Bradford who branded the request as "hysterical."

Defense counsel replied that the situation has been changed by the "amazing statements" by Mr. Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell had publicly announced a link between the various prosecutions involving Dr. Sagansky and also disclosed the list of witnesses today. The latter step was attacked as unprecedented under a common law interpretation, by the defense counsel.

Defense counsel held that the 21 days between arrest and today's trial had been unprecedently short in contrast to similar prosecutions.

Mr. Bradford has contended that Dr. Sagansky already had obtained a delay in Suffolk Superior Court where he is charged with operating a huge lottery racket.

To which defense counsel replied the delay was not asked by the defense but was granted by the judge.

Superior Court Judge Frank Donahue had postponed indefinitely the trial from Feb. 3 after ordering the State on Feb. 3 to file a bill of particulars asked by the defendants. Mr. Bushnell's staff agreed that the bill could not be presented in time for trial Feb. 3.

Since then Mr. Bushnell got the Judge to call together the Grand Jury.

In Cambridge this morning Mr. Bradford charged that the defense would like to have the trial delayed "until witnesses were scattered." He referred specifically to Mayor Newman of Malden, a witness called for today, who also was scheduled to be inducted into the army today.

Lewis Attempting To End Wage Limit By the 'Steel Rule'

Effort to knock out the Government's current restriction in wage advances has just been taken here by John L. Lewis' New England organization, it was announced today.

The New England Conference of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America adopted a resolution here yesterday demanding the abolition of the "Little Steel formula."

This formula was adopted by the National War Labor Board to carry out in the field of labor the wage stabilization program of the Federal Government designed to check inflation. The plan calls in general for holding down wage increases to no more than 15 per cent beyond Jan. 1, of 1941.

Recently Mr. Lewis protested the "Little Steel formula." The District 50 branch of his union followed his lead here in calling for its elimination "in order that wage earners may be able to bring home a decent and reasonable wage."

P. E. Murray Appointed To Board of Overseers

Appointment of Patrick E. Murray, West Roxbury, to the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare Department was announced today by Maurice J. Tobin. He succeeds the late William J. Finn. Mr. Murray was a former member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals:	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 7
2,000 gallons	1,170
1,500 gallons	877½
1,000 gallons	585
1,000 gallons	292½

Mrs. Roosevelt Sponsors Craft At Maine Yard

CAMDEN, Maine, Feb. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt smashed a bottle today against the prow of the first of the wooden barges which President Roosevelt had a hand in planning.

The President's wife gave the name of "Pine Tree" to the 194-foot craft, largest wooden vessel launched in the country in two decades, just before it slid into Penobscot Bay from the ways of the Camden Shipbuilding & Marine Railways Corporation.

Also slipping into the sea was the naval auxiliary craft APC 66s, another product of the yard of which Cary W. Bok, member of the Curtis Publishing Company family of Philadelphia, is Vice-President. Mr. Bok, a Camden summer resident, was one of a group which purchased the 89-year-old yard in 1940.

The simple ceremonies centered on Mrs. Roosevelt in the role of sponsor for the barge, first of five to be built by the Camden yard for the U. S. Maritime Commission and one of 15 being constructed by veteran Maine wooden shipbuilders.

Launching of the barge at the site where the world's first six-masted schooner, the George W. Wells, was built in 1900, marked the completion of the first such vessel under a program which President Roosevelt helped set in motion last spring.

Chief Bruce Poolaw and men from Penobscot Indian tribe at Old Town, who turned their canoe talents into creation of lifeboats for the barges, were on hand to honor Mrs. Roosevelt.

Two little Camden girls, Betty Lou Pettapiece, 6, and Betty Gernald, 7, presented the First Lady with a pair of blankets from the Knox Woolen Mill here. The Pettapiece girl is the daughter of a Canadian Army corporal and one of the yard's women employees. The father of the Fernald youngster is a yard worker.

In Mrs. Roosevelt's party during the brief ceremony were Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall, Yard President and Mrs. Richard V. R. Lyman, Treasurer and Mrs. Clinton Lunt, Walter McGinnis of Boston, who designed both ships, and Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine Price of Bath, and Naval and Maritime Commission officials.

Mrs. Price, from the office of the supervisor of shipbuilding at Bath, sponsored the APC 66s, ninth such vessel launched by the yard.

A surprise visit was paid to the Chelsea Naval Hospital yesterday by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who spent several hours chatting with service patients and inspecting the officers' and nurses' quarters.

Holmes in Russia

For the fourth of his travel talks of the season, Burton Holmes took his Symphony Hall audience Saturday afternoon on a tour of Russia. The lecture and the still and motion pictures that illustrated it were the product for the most part of two visits to the country, the first in 1901, when the Tsars ruled, and the second after the Soviets came into power. The contrasts were striking.

The tour began in Warsaw, formerly a Russian city, and covered scenes in Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Riviera on the Black Sea, Siberia, and finally an all-day May Day celebration in the Red Square, with a march past of 1,700,000 soldiers, sailors and workers, reviewed by Stalin, Molotov, and Kalinin.

Mr. Holmes pointed out what the Soviets have accomplished for the common man, and paid tribute to their contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Wiggin collection, prints by Felix Buhot. Through February.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Henrik F. Twardzik. Through Feb. 10.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Photography by John Lindquist. Through Feb. 12.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Paintings and flowers by Antoinette Inglis. Through Feb. 27.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Group Show in the new "War Gallery"; paintings of "Coastline for Defense," and exhibitions of late 19th century drawings by Artur Halmi. Through Feb. 13

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pictures by Lewis Kronberg. Through Feb. 13.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Laer.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Paintings by 20th century Boston artists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Fifty-fourth annual exhibition Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 20.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French Romanticism of the eighteen-thirties. Persian paintings and decorative arts. XIV-XVII centuries. Through Feb. 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30, Sunday. Paintings and drawings by Charles Dana Gibson; contemporary European paintings; early silver of the Second Church, Boston; photographs by Julia Margaret Cameron, British, nineteenth century; recent accessions. Through Feb. 21.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Fourth annual Granite State Salon of Photography. Through February.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolutionary through the Civil War.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Exhibition of Providence City Planning. Through Feb. 27.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum, 111 High Street—Paintings by Joseph B. Kahill. Through Feb. 21.

Twentieth-Century Boston Shown in Films

'Old Roxbury' by Lawrence Kupfermann
In the current exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art

Chronological Panorama At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Pictures of twentieth-century Boston will be shown at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, through March 6. Thomas Metcalf, acting director of the Insititue, says: "The show undertakes to present a sort of chronological panorama of the last 42 years of pictures in Greater Boston." The response of artists to this city has been varied. During these four decades many changes have occurred in painting practice, in local topography, in fashions and attitudes. The Institute exhibition takes everything in stride, showing the meritorious and perfunctory, the distinguished and the mediocre.

The so-called Boston school of painting does not hold so tight a grip on this exhibition as might perhaps be expected. That group is substantial, but small when compared with the many talents sprouting independently in this community. The Institute contributors are local for the most part only in subject. They include objective and subjective painters, performers in the linear or painterly, the decorative, the abstract, the Impressionistic and Surrealistic manner.

* * *

Maurice Prendergast provides the point of departure. Prendergast was the first American to appreciate the importance of Cézanne. His pictures were subject to the influence of the Pointillists, "Franklin Park, 1900" does not seem radical to our eyes today. However, Prendergast, finding Boston inhospitable, departed and joined the society of "The Eight" who declared the American artist free of European authority, and advocated painting and interpreting the American scene. Prendergast was one of a long line of artists discouraged by native indifference. Childe Hassam and Arthur Goodwin were both Impressionists. The Goodwin canvases exhibited are executed in a veiled brushwork which aims to record intangible qualities of atmosphere.

Architectural themes are treated with mathematical asceticism, with textural, topographical precision, with fluency, allusiveness, and distortion. It depends upon the temperament of the painter. Mr. Kupfermann, a very talented young Bostonian, combines drawing and water color to record the view of old Boston dwellings. His lines are sensitive and his color betrays emotion. Architecture for him becomes a vehicle of feeling. Karl Zerbe goes even further in making facades and architectural decorations smolder and tremble under the brush.

* * *

William T. Aldrich makes a firm depiction of Lindsley Memorial Chapel. Alexis Arapoff portrays the Harvard Yard. Richard Bassett makes pictorial material out of "Gas Tanks." Russell Cheney interprets "The Boston Skyline" with decorative emphasis. Gardner Cox makes some concise little sketches of the State House dome in sunshine and on a cloudy day. Alan Rohan Crite records the tenements of the South End in a succinct and graphic way. Ernest Halberstadt makes an interesting composition of a building in construction. "Cambridge Roof-tops" by David Hill gives us the wintry feeling of our neighborhood. Dodge Macknight's "Breathes There a Man" shows one of his few efforts with an urban subject. Glenna Miller's "East Boston Pink" shows how underprivileged neighborhoods may be converted by an artist into something ornate and decorative.

T. W. Nason's "Louisburg Square" reveals a most painstaking hand performing with the burin. Charles Hovey Pepper's "Arlington Street Church" is a charming foreshortened view of a familiar corner. Reed Pfeuffer's "Monuments and Incidentals" finds grist for the Surrealist mill in the structures and students at Harvard. Harold Sterner's "Fanueil Hall" is a specimen of the New Realism. Sam Thal's "King Street, Roxbury" is a dramatic interpretation of an everyday scene. John Whorf's "Beacon Hill, Back Yards" is Impressionistic compared with the architectural emphasis of his neighbors. Finally, a travel poster by Ben Nason shows how effectively the "isms" of modern painting can be made to serve a practical purpose.

Other pictures show varying aspects of Boston. Notable among them are the portrayals of the Symphony Orchestra by Donald Greason; the scene of Boston Common and the Charles River by Ture Bengtz; "Eustis Street Graveyard" by Jason Berger.

Disney's 'Saludos Amigos'

Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos," which arrived Saturday at the Majestic, is a lively and imaginative miniature tour of South America. It is so entertaining that its 45 minutes on the screen seem all too brief. But those who wish there were more of it may find satisfaction in the expectation that other material gathered in South America will be used as the basis for future films.

Informality is one of the attractive qualities of the new feature. Color photography has been combined with animated cartoons to tell the story of the Disney trip and to indicate the manner in which cartoon characters come into being. An animated map shows the route that the travelers followed. Photography illustrates briefly what they saw. And little cartoon episodes are derived from the impression which they received.

The film is divided into four parts. In one of them Donald Duck is to be seen venturing forth in a native boat on Lake Titicaca, trying his fortunes with a llama, and performing all sorts of exploits on a primitive suspension bridge. In another, Pedro, the baby of a family of airplanes, carries the mail over the Andes when his parents are indisposed. It is a wild trip as the Disney artists imagine it, with a frowning mountain almost bringing disaster to the novice mail plane, but the youngster comes through.

In the third episode an amusing parallel is drawn between the American cowboy of tradition and his counterpart of the pampas, with Goofy to play the part of a Texan visiting the Argentine. In the fourth episode, Goofy meets a lively parrot, Joe Carioca, and goes out with him to see the sights of Rio de Janeiro.

Throughout the film there is an abundance of humor as the reactions of North Americans in South America are recounted in a mood of good-natured fun. South American music has been employed in the accompaniment. A narrator fills in the necessary explanations in the story. Altogether the film is a gay contribution to better understanding between the two continents.

The companion feature, "Squadron Leader X," is an English war melodrama with Eric Portman and Ann Dvorak to play the leading roles. E. F. M.

"Hitler's Children," RKO Radio's film version of Gregor Zeimer's "Education for Death," will make its eastern premiere at the New York Paramount Theater Wednesday, Feb. 24. Booked for an indefinite run the film will follow the theater's current attraction, "Star Spangled Rhythm," which will complete an eight weeks' engagement, longest in the history of the theater.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"This Rock," by Walter Livingston Faust, starring Billie Burke. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Building, Charter Room—Concert by the Music Lovers' Club. Mercedes Pitts, pianist. Olympia Di Napoli, soprano. Kurt Sober, accompanist. 10:15 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers, Gabby Hayes. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Esquire—"Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Cat People," Simone Simon, Tom Conway. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Exeter—News, 2, 5, 8. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:23, 3:16, 6:09, 9:22. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu. 10:34 a. m., 1:27, 4:20, 7:13, 10:26. "Army Chaplin," 12:10, 3:08, 6:06, 9:04.

Kenmore—"Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his orchestra, Carole Landis. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Guy Kibbee. 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo," 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X," 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 10. "Truck Busters," Virginia Christine, Richard Travis, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Dr. I. Q.," 9:30 p. m.

Modern—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, James Wyatt, Kent Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carole Bruce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:15. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 4:55, 7:05, 9:15.

Scollay—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Gay Rio via Magic Carpet," "Sweeney Steps Out," "Sports I. Q.," "Sniffer Soldiers," "Confusions of a Nutzy Spy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:44, 7:20, 9:58.

Telepix—"North Africa Travelogue," "Sports I. Q.," "Navy and Her Pals," "Porky Pig Color Cartoon," "Dogs at War," "Rochester." "A Ship Is Born." 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "You Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris, Joan Woodbury. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15.

Uptown—"Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," William Bendix. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Submarine Raider." 2. Continuous from 8:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:50, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Now, Voyager." Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Fay Emerson.

Coolidge Corner: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 2, 8.

University: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Sherlock Holmes," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2, 7.

Codman: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 3:25, 8:25. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 7, 9:57.

Park: "The Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Joe E. Brown.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. Lee Bowman. 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Big Secret," Henry Fonda. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas, Sally Gray. 2:25, 8:35. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:35, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Who Done It," Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

Orpheum: "The Glass Key," Allan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 2:10, 8:05. "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3:40, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. Continuous 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Now, Voyager," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

Feliway: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.

Strand: "Silver Queen," Priscilla Lane, George Brent. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Casablanca newsreel. 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Flying with Music," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:07, 7:52. "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. "United We Stand," Lowell Thomas. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
FEBRUARY 17TH—18TH—19TH—20TH
4 NIGHTS at 8:30 and SAT. MATINEE at 2:30
THE GREATEST DANCERS IN THE WORLD

BALLET RUSSE de MONTE CARLO
Wed'day, Feb. 17 — CARNIVAL—RODEO BEAU DANUBE
Thursday, Feb. 18 — CHOPIN'S CONCERTO—SCHEHERAZADE—PRINCE IGOR
Friday, Feb. 19 — SNOW MAIDEN—RODEO MAGIC SWAN
Sat. Mat., Feb. 20 — LES SYLPHIDES—NUTCRACKER PRINCE IGOR
Sat. Eve., Feb. 20 — THE ELVES—RODEO—AFTERNOON OF A FAUN—GAITE PARISIENNE
MAIL ORDERS NOW to BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. Orders filled in rotation of receipt. Please enclose stamped, addressed envelope. Seat Sale Monday, Feb. 15, at Boston Opera House Box Office, 9 A. M.
PRICES: EVENINGS, ORCHESTRA $3.30 and $2.75. Circle $2.75. First Bal. $2.75, $2.20 and $1.65. Second Bal. $1.65-$1.10-55c. Boxes $3.30. Loges $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. SAT. MAT., ORCHESTRA $2.75. Dress Circle $2.20, Bal. $2.20-$1.65-$1.10. Second Bal. 55c. Boxes $2.75. Loges $2.20-$1.65-$1.10. Tax included.

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EDDIE DOWLING presents
BILLIE BURKE (in person) in **"THIS ROCK"**
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Eve.: 55c to $2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs.: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

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NOW — Doors Orpheum, 9:15 a. m. Open: State at 11:15 a. m.
NOEL COWARD in **IN WHICH WE SERVE**
THE BEST FILM OF THE YEAR! —N.Y. CRITICS
Take the "EL" to Loew's
WE SELL WAR BONDS

NOW! METROPOLITAN
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AMERICA'S FAVORITE ICE SHOW
The Shipstads and Johnson present

ICE FOLLIES OF 1943
FEB. 10 THRU FEB. 22
ALL FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION RUN DIRECT TO GARDEN
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BOSTON GARDEN

MANCHESTER, N. H.
LYRIC THEATRE HANOVER STREET
Feb. 7- 9—War Against Mrs. Hadley, Edon Arnold
Feb. 10-13—Here We Go Again, Charlie McCarthy
Feb. 14-16—You Were Never Lovelier, Rita Hayworth
Feb. 17-20—Sec. Washington Slept Here, Jack Benny
Feb. 21-22—For Me and My Gal, Judy Garland
Feb. 24-27—Navy Comes Through, Pat O'Brien

NEW YORK (STAGE)
"Heartily recommended."—Watts, Her. Trib.
SHEPARD TRAUBE'S PRODUCTION OF
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN JUDITH LEO G. EMERY EVELYN CARROLL

Russians Shell Rostov as Fourth Battle for City Opens

Continued from Page 1

volved a 40 to 50-mile overland sweep around the enemy-held portion of the northwestern hump of the island.

The communiqué made no mention of the widespread sea and air actions reported all last week between Japanese and American forces in the Solomons area. This left unanswered the question of whether the operations had ceased or whether they were still moving toward the climax which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said was indicated by the nature of the maneuvers in progress.

Discussing the land action, a Navy spokesman described Marovovo as being five miles west of Cape Esperance, which is believed to be the center of enemy operations, and about 25 miles by air from the Guadalcanal airfield, the base of the American forces. It is a station of the Melanesian Mission, situated on high ground and including among its buildings a church, hospital and several dwelling houses.

There was no information available as to the means used to establish the position at Titi. It could have been accomplished either by sea or by land.

The belief in informed quarters here was, however, that it was accomplished by land, because that would involve less risk than a sea operation in that vicinity.

An overland expedition through the back country of Guadalcanal, which neither the enemy nor American forces has ever made any attempt to hold, would have to travel an estimated 40 to 50 miles from the airfield.

The position at Titi, on the Japanese southwest flank, corresponds with the front along the Umasani River on the Japanese southeast flank.

The enemy thus is in position of having to fight with dwindling forces on two fronts and American forces are in position to make a clean-up drive to Cape Esperance from two directions. The Umasani force has about 10 miles to go to Cape Esperance.

British Army Told Of Victories Ahead

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 8

A delayed Reuters dispatch from Tripoli reported that Prime Minister Churchill told the Eighth Army in his visit to the captured Libyan Capital Feb. 4 that "you have changed the face of the war."

"The days of your victories are by no means at an end," he continued.

"As you go forward on further missions, you will fight in countries which will present undoubtedly serious tactical difficulties but which, nonetheless, will not have the grim character of the desert warfare you have known how to endure and overcome.

"After the surrender of Tobruk, there was a dark period when many people, not knowing us, not knowing the British and the nations of the British Empire, were ready to take a disparaging view.

"But now everywhere your work is spoken of with respect and admiration."

U-boats:

Knox Says Number Has Increased

Discussing the war situation at a press conference, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said:

"The Germans now have more submarines at sea than last June, the month of heaviest Allied losses, with large concentrations south of Iceland, on the route to Britain, and in the mid-Atlantic on the routes to North Africa. The Navy is straining every effort to produce sufficient antisubmarine vessels to combat this menace, upon which Hitler undoubtedly is counting heavily."

Although Mr. Knox referred to last June's ship losses in speaking of the large number of U-boats now operating, he did not imply that current losses were at the same rate. In fact, he commented, as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson previously had said, that losses on the North Atlantic route to Russia had been reduced. He also said that Brazil was making good progress in combating submarine activities off the South American coast.

He did not believe the Japanese had increased their strength in the Aleutians.

U. S. Positions in Aleutians Bombed

A communiqué read at the conference related that five enemy planes bombed American positions in the Aleutions Feb. 4, but inflicted no damage. That night a United States force of Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers, with fighter escort, bombed the Japanese base at Kiska and shot down three of five enemy planes which engaged them. The Japanese also lost another plane to an American reconnaissance aircraft.

Covering also actions by forces on Guadalcanal in the Solomons, the communiqué said American patrols had advanced a mile and one-half beyond Tassafaronga, or about a mile further than heretofore. Enemy resistance was described as "weak."

American bombers carried out raids on Japanese bases at Munda and Kolombangara in the New Georgia Islands, and a Flying Fortress, attacked by three Japanese planes, shot down one, beat off the others and returned to its base, although damaged. There were two "nuisance" raids on American positions by lone Japanese planes on the night of Feb. 3, intended chiefly, Mr. Knox said, to interrupt the Americans' sleep.

New Guinea:

Americans Destroy 26 Enemy Planes

In the biggest single day's air battle to date in the Southwest Pacific, 26 Japanese planes were destroyed and 15 damaged over Wau, New Guinea, on Feb. 7. Not a single United States fighter was lost in the dogfighting, which lasted all day.

The Allied fighters were Lightnings, Airacobras and Kittyhawks; their victims were Zeros and medium bombers.

It was an all-out attempt by the Japanese to ruin the Wau airdrome around which ground fighting has been continuing on a small scale for several days. There was no ground push synchronized with the big air attack and fighting was limited to patrol activity.

The total bag of enemy planes consisted of: twenty-one fighters and three medium bombers shot down by planes and two by anti-aircraft guns: damaged or probably destroyed—12 fighters and three medium bombers.

Fighting occurred over a wide area around Wau, which is 35 miles southwest of Salamaua. The planes battled at altitudes as high as 18,000 and as low as 2,000 feet, with planes swirling and rolling like huge tumbleweed.

This air battle was surpassed in size only by the great three-day Allied attack on a Japanese convoy off Lae, New Guinea, Jan. 6 through Jan. 9, when 133 enemy planes were downed or damaged.

Arriving Transports Met Attackers

When the first wave of Japanese bombers and their Zero escorts hit Wau airdrome some Allied transports with fighter escorts were just arriving and thus were in the air and ready to meet the attackers.

Sixty Japanese were killed in skirmishes in New Guinea, the Allied command announced.

Allied heavy bombers swept over Dutch New Guinea and bombed and strafed the enemy-occupied towns of Kaukenau and Timika, while medium bomber units strafed and damaged two Japanese Luggers near Boeton and the Wangi Wangi Islands in the Celebes.

Another heavy bomber unit came upon two troop-filled enemy barges in Riebeck Bay, New Britain. They swooped down and machine-gunned the craft, the noon communiqué said, "causing substantial casualties."

"Both barges were forced to the beach, one being set on fire," the communiqué said.

Heavy bombers also blasted the airdrome at Cape Gloucester at the western tip of New Britain Island.

The Lae airdrome received another bombing and Allied long-range fighters "thoroughly stafed the area, starting fires and damaging buildings," the communiqué continued.

Activity in the Wau-Mubo area was limited to intermittent skirmishes between patrols. In that area 30 Japanese dead were counted, while in the Bakumbari district 21 enemy stragglers were killed.

Continent:

Naples, Lorient Under Air Attack

Heavy American bombers smashed the Naples waterfront by daylight Feb. 7, attacking in two waves, starting large fires and scoring hits on three ships in the harbor.

During the preceding night the RAF gave the German submarine base at Lorient, France, its worst pounding of the war and also attacked targets in the industrial Ruhr, the British Air Ministry announced.

Preliminary reports indicated that great destruction was caused in the attack on Lorient, a Communiqué said. The submarine base there had been last bombed on the night of Feb. 4, in conjunction with attacks on Northern Italy and the Ruhr.

Seven bombers were reported lost in the new operations.

Canadian airmen who participated in the attack upon Lorient said the port was turned into a sea of flames visible 100 miles away. The assault, the 65th of the war, was in keeping with the announced purpose of the RAF to flatten the U-boat facilities outfitting and supplying German raiders.

The 65 raids include a daylight pummeling by the United States Army Air Forces.

A Berlin Radio broadcast recorded in London said that the RAF lost three bombers in attacks "on the French Atlantic coast."

Folkstone observers reported that a formation of Spitfires roared low over Dover Strait and vanished into the haze over the French coast to maintain the offensive against enemy targets.

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Moves Endanger Guadalcanal Japanese

White arrows indicate the two directions from which United States troops on Guadalcanal now threaten the Japanese remaining on the Island as a result of rapid week-end moves in the west of the Island.

Russia:

Fourth Battle For Rostov On

After capturing Bataisk, only 10 miles south of Rostov, and Yeisk, 65 miles southwest of Rostov on the Sea of Azov, over the week end, the Red Army was sending shells across the Don River into German positions in Rostov, Russian dispatches reported.

Thus the fourth battle for this important city was opening while masses of Russian troops battered their way toward the main German defenses in Southern Russia on a 500-mile front.

Russian forces seized the town of Azov, 15 miles southwest of Rostov, on Feb. 7, freeing the left bank of the Don of the last center of German resistance and making a large-scale assault on Rostov possible, a special communiqué announced.

Meanwhile, to the north, Russian troops continued to clear great areas of Russian soil of the invader and threaten the great German bastions of Orel, Kursk and Kharkov, Russian communiqués said. The railroad between Rostov and Kharkov was cut with the capture of Kramatorskaya and the line between Belgorod and Kursk was snapped with the capture of Goteschevo, the Russians announced.

Savitsi Rail Center Seized by Russians

Savitsi, another railway center on a smaller line between Kharkov and Slavyansk, was also seized as the army of Col. Gen. Nicholas Vatutin surged forward in a move apparently designed to isolate both Rostov and Kharkov.

The Germans were reported rushing thousands of reserves into the breaches in their lines in an effort to stem the Soviet flood, but dispatches indicated the giant Russian offensive was moving forward with unprecedented speed for a winter campaign.

The mid-day communiqué as recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said the Germans were resisting stubbornly in the region of Kramatorskaya, reported captured by the Russians. Eleven German tanks were reported disabled there and in a nearby sector, the communiqué said, the Russians broke through to the rear of the German defenders, routing enemy infantry forces.

North of Kursk the Soviet offensive was said to be maintaining its momentum, with a number of new communities recaptured by the Russians, 400 Germans killed and many guns and materiel captured.

Germans Retook Rostov July 28

The Russians were turning their guns on Rostov for the second time since the Germans first captured the city on Nov. 22, 1941, at the peak of their invasion thrust.

The Germans held the city only a week on that occasion. The Russians withdrew across the Don, regrouped and reinforced their armies and stormed back into the city Nov. 29.

The Germans withdrew along the north shore of the Sea of Azov, but returned with overwhelming power in the 1942 summer offensive and recaptured Rostov on July 28. A large part of the city is believed to be intact since the earlier battles for it were comparatively short. Now the Russians are battering at the gates for the second time.

The speed of the Russian offensive presented the possibility that General Vatutin's army might attempt to smash southward from the Kramatorskaya region to the Sea of Azov and trap thousands of Nazi troops behind Rostov.

The German forces still remaining in the Caucasus were in great peril. The Red Army already has pocketed one group between Azov and Yeisk and the only salvation for the large forces in the Krasnodar and Novorossisk areas is evacuation by sea across the Kerch Straits.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has been reported on the alert for this contingency.

The German Radio said, however, that "the evacuation of the Ukraine region between the Rostov and Taman peninsula bridgeheads was carried out without enemy pressure" and all war matériel was removed or destroyed.

Far to the north, the town of Fazezh, between Kursk and Orel, was announced recaptured by the Russians, who thus cut the road between the two important German defense ecenters.

Tunisia:

Weather Delays Allies' Drive

The United Nations Tunisian campaign bogged down again in mud and rain over the week end after a brief flare of sharp fighting on the Central Front.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's patrols, whose activities in the past frequently have given the first hint of impending large-scale action, were reported feeling their way into the no-man's land between the Matmata Hills and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's first natural line of fortifications in Southern Tunisia.

Official advices from Cairo, however, were noncommittal concerning developments along the frontier and General Montgomery's plans remained a matter for keen speculation.

A temporary stalemate in Central Tunisia was indicated, meanwhile, by reports that British troops were consolidating new positions near Djebel Mansour, 20 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, after withdrawing from that strategic height which they captured Feb. 3.

The British withdrawal left the Germans in control virtually everywhere of the mountain heights dominating passes which the British and Americans must regain before they can drive to the sea.

A French communiqué reported that the sector of the central front held by the French forces had been quiet Feb. 7, although it mentioned considerable patrol activity in the Pichon-Ousseltia region and said a surprise enemy attack—apparently on a small scale—had been repulsed near Kef-el-Rhalla.

The Allied war bulletin from North African headquarters on Feb. 7 said that even air activity over the front had been limited by bad weather.

The 12th United States Air Force announced that during the week ending Feb. 5 American planes had destroyed 80 enemy aircraft and damaged 72 others, compared with 38 American planes lost or missing. These figures, the announcement said, brought the totals for the entire Tunisian Campaign to 338 enemy planes destroyed and 264 damaged, against 162 American planes lost or missing.

The Berlin Radio, giving a Nazi version of the campaign, said 5,000 Allied soldiers had been captured and 45 tanks destroyed in Tunisia since Jan. 18.

Western Atlantic:

Lowest Sub Toll In 61 Weeks

The sinking of a medium sized British merchantman, announced last week, raises to 611 the Associated Press count of United Nations and neutral cargo ships lost in Western Atlantic submarine attacks since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

The lone sinking, in which three crewmen lost their lives in the South Atlantic, was the lowest seven-day total of announced losses for the area in 61 weeks of submarine warfare since the United States entered the war.

Burma:

30 Tons of Bombs Rain on Rangoon

RAF American-made Liberator bombers dropped nearly 30 tons of heavy bombs on Japanese-occupied Rangoon on the night of Feb. 7, a British communiqué announced.

Returning pilots reported they had left fires burning in the target area.

The raid followed a series of daylight sweeps over Western Burma, in which RAF Blenheims bombed a Japanese village east of the Kaladan River and destroyed enemy motor transport near Taunguq Pass.

Shipping also was reported attacked off the western Burmese coast.

"From these day and night operations none of our aircraft is missing," the communiqué said.

RAF bombers and fighters had ranged over Burma Feb. 6 in widespread attacks which caused heavy damage to Japanese transportation and military installations, the British announced.

In the lower Chindwin Valley, the communiqué said, Hurricanes destroyed three locomotives and damaged 40 railway cars, eight locomotives, three fuel tanks and several small factories in low-flying sweeps.

Bomber targets included railway yards at Mandalay, villages on Akyab Island, enemy positions near Rathedaung on the Mayu peninsula and shipping off the western Burmese coast.

Meanwhile heavy bombers wrecked Japanese communications between North and South Burma so completely that the enemy has been compelled to rearrange his defensive forces while an effort is made at repair.

Two weeks ago the bombers attacked the Myitnge railroad bridge across the Irrawaddy, just south of Mandalay—sole connection for north-south traffic—and dropped at least one thousand-pound bomb on a span in mid-stream. Photographs show the span dropped into the river.

Since then the Japanese have been working frantically to repair the bridge. Before their evacuation the British had destroyed the foot bridge at Myitnge, but the rail span remained.

The Japanese had built runways on the railway bridge and used it both as a highway and railway crossing. Thus the American bombs cut both road and rail traffic.

'Red Bogeyman' Employed By Nazis to Stir Reich

Continued from Page 1

throw of the traditional ruling groups of those countries now allied with Hitler. In Western and Northern Europe the ideological "red bogeyman" or modern times still strikes its terror to some. Fear, therefore, can be used to play Hitler's game by exaggerating the menace of Russian armies today.

3. Fear of Communism sweeping Western Europe is the one method still in Dr. Goebbels' hands for rousing confusion and disunity inside the Allied nations. It can, and does, send shudders through the conservative communities of both Britain and America. The very success of Russian armies gives Dr. Goebbels a psychological weapon which he has been quick to seize and to use.

Thus a constant harping on the very degree of Russian success is the one Nazi propaganda theme which can both save and serve its interests both inside Germany, among the Axis satellites, and within the Allied countries.

How valid is it?

Military and Political

There are two phases to the answer, one military and the other political.

From the military point of view the Russian threat to Germany itself is infinitely less than would appear on the surface. Russian armies are not engaged today in attacking Germany. They are engaged in ejecting Germans from the very heart of Russia itself. The present front is an average of 500 miles from even Germany's outer defense line which runs through Poland and the Balkans, double that for the distance to Germany's own borders.

It is one thing for Russians to be able to defeat German armies from deep inside Russia. It would be an entirely different matter for Russia to project its military power across a great belt of dislocation against the main defenses of Hitler's "Festung Europa."

For when the Germans retreat there will be nothing left but desolation. Russian armies in pursuit will be like armies crossing an empty ocean. Hitler could draw back to the mid-Poland line of the Pripet Marshes and the Carpathian Mountains and it would be like putting an Atlantic Ocean between himself and the Russian armies.

Even if the Reichsführer tries to hold along the line of the Donetz from Rostov to Kharkov to Smolensk, he still has a devastated area between his position and the Russian base areas equal to the English Channel. That he may have already abandoned. It has been breached squth of Kharkov and he may already be moving back for a stand on the line of the Dnieper. But the farther back he goes the nearer he will be to his own bases and the harder it will be for the Russians to maintain the weight of attack which has overwhelmed the advanced German positions.

Thus the idea which Dr. Goebbels is using as a "bogeyman" to frighten his own people and his satellite Quislings and to throw dissension into Allied councils has no serious military foundation. Even if the advance of Russian armies into the continent were something to be feared by Western peoples, it is something which is far from materialization. The chances that Russian armies can reach Berlin ahead of British and American armies are extremely slim. Russia is saving itself, but it will probably take an Anglo-American drive from another direction to breach the "Fortress of Europe."

Political Side Complex

The other side of the question, the political, is more complex and uncertain. Do the western nations have any reason to fear the arrival of Russian armies in Central Europe? Would it mean Communism? If Russian armies get to Berlin before Anglo-American armies will it make any difference?

The answer to that probably depends largely on the degree to which Russia and Britain and America learn during this present period of the war to work together for common ends. If the gulf of suspicion and distrust left over from the postwar period is widened then it can be taken as axiomatic that Russian postwar policy will be to erect the widest possible buffer belt between itself and the Western powers.

Such a policy would unquestionably mean the annexation to Russia of Finland, the Baltic States, much of Poland and much of the Balkans. Without the type of security which real understanding and real agreement on methods for preserving the peace would provide, Russia is sure to look to its own devices for gaining military security. Those devices would certainly include taking the border areas to the west.

Lines of Speculation

Would they also include the deliberate sponsoring of Communist regimes in Middle and Western Europe? That would depend on the Russian estimate of the value of such regimes to Russian security, and no one can answer that outside the Kremlin. But it poses some interesting lines of speculation.

Would Russia be more or less secure with a Communist regime in Germany? The superficial assumption is, yes. But that is by no means necessarily true. A communist regime in Germany could prove just as nationalistic as a Nazi regime, and just as dangerous to Russia. Common political ideology did not keep Russia and Germany from fighting in 1914. Having Communism in common is no guaranty to Russia that it would know peace with Germany.

There are many observers of the Russian scene, who have lived inside Communist Russia for years and know it well, who believe that the triumph of Russian armies in Western Europe would by no means lead to Communist regimes in the countries liberated from Germany. It might. But whether it did would depend on Russian concepts of Russian best interest, which by no means necessarily includes the stimulation of Communist regimes elsewhere. And those Russian concepts of Russian best interest are going to be formed by experience during the current period of the war, exactly as Anglo-American attitudes toward Russia are being conditioned in the same process.

Duties on Both Sides

Are we both learning to rely on the good will of the other, or is distrust rising? It is too soon to see the answer clearly. It is the question which lies before the fate of the postwar world. On its answer will be built either a future of general security, or a future of new fears, hatreds, frictions and inevitable wars.

The responsibility lies equally with both sides. It is not enough to say that the Anglo-American group of western nations must prove its reliability to Russia. Russia must also show evidences that it can be trusted. Both sides have much suspicion to live down and much proof of insecurity to offer.

But meanwhile, for anyone to allow Dr. Goebbels to frighten him now with his "Red Bogeyman" is nonsense.

Long Distance Ahead

Russian armies at Rostov are 600 miles from Hitler's outer defense line of the Carpathians. At Voronezh Russian troops are still 500 miles from the Pripet Marshes in Eastern Poland. From Linengrad to East Prussia is 400 miles and the nearest point on the fighting line is still 300 miles from Riga, the northern anchor of the outer German defense line.

Hitler has certainly not yet decided to retreat to those eastern walls of his "Fortress Europe." But if he does, or if he is pushed back against them, the Russians will come up against a barrier indefinitely more formidable than anything they have yet attacked. The chances are that when Russian troops penetrate that barrier British and American troops will also be penetrating Hitler's inner ring of defenses.

But even if this is not the case it is still hugely questionable whether a single handed Russian victory would be a serious threat to western interests. It might be. But the probability is far less certain than Dr. Goebbels would have us believe. To accept it as a certainty would be to play directly into the hands of the German Ministry of Propaganda.

Churchill Finds British Eager For All-Out Invasion of Reich

Continued from Page 1

tions would not be needed. Risks could be run on a large scale but this is certainly not the case at the present time."

To many of the most competent judges, the war situation since then has changed to such an extent that Britain can afford to take the risks which Mr. Churchill mentioned. In November, Mr. Churchill said the German Army in France was as large as Britain's excluding over a million members of the British Home Guard. Since then, the German Army has suffered one of the most smashing defeats of all time, a number of German divisions, as many as 20, according to some reports, are said to have been withdrawn from the West to the Russian Eastern Front. In the air, the Germans have failed to carry out threatened reprisal raids, thus suggesting a shortage of planes.

Shipping is pointed to as one of the United Nations' difficulties. But those who served in France in the last war recall that a smaller ype of vessel serves Channel transportation rather than the larger ships serving North African and other fronts.

Answer to U-Boat

One of the best counters to the persistent U-boat menace, it is urged, would be to occupy the French coast ports and maybe Norway.

Such views are being expressed openly here by persons of such widely differing political views as South Wales miners and Lord Beaverbrook. The miners passed a resolution demanding the opening of a second front in the West. Lord Beaverbrook has followed his dynamic intervention in the House of Lords last week in support of far greater aid to Russia by tabling a second-front motion.

Lord Beaverbrook already has charged that United Nations' material aid to Russia is inadequate and will in the near future strengthen his warning against the British and Americans giving Germany a chance to recover from the Russian offensive.

The Labor front bencher, Emmanuel Shinwell, in a week-end speech at Swansea, made one of his provocative and scathing attacks, asking: "What holds up our offensive?"

Mr. Churchill, unfortunately, won't be able to tell Parliament or the nation the one thing they really want to know—when and where the "second front" will be launched. They must try to be satisfied with the signficance inherent in this latest of Mr. Churchill's personal journeys.

Folks here used to shake their heads over the risks he took. But as the Daily Express editorial today says: "Churchill has helped teach us that risks can be overcome only by taking risks. There is no safety to be found from sitting tight and planning 'impregnable' defenses. Safety must be sought in attack. It must be found in bold offensive plans made on the very threshold of the enemy."

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Shake-Up in Italy First Move to Peace?

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—While some observers believe Mussolini has purged the Italian Cabinet so as to secure more ruthless prosecution of the war, there is another group which holds that the departees have purged themselves of Mussolini in the hope they personally may avoid the catastrophe which will overtake Italian leaders when Italy has to sue for peace.

Alternatively, it is felt they may even have taken themselves out of the Cabinet in order to prepare the ground for suing for peace themselves. The fact that Count Galeazzo Ciano, has gone to the Ambassadorship at the Vatican is held to lend support to this view.

The first group declares Hitler ordered Mussolini to get rid of the weaklings responsible for Italy's many disasters. One story from Stockholm says Hitler learned that Count Ciano, Count Dino Grandi, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio were trying to persuade Mussolini to negotiate a separate peace now and that the Führer thereupon threatened to occupy Italy unless the weaklings were removed forthwith.

The only flaw in the story is that it is extremely unlikely the German High Command has any divisions to spare for such a venture.

A safer assumption, therefore, is felt to be that internal conditions in Italy are wholly responsible.

If so, either Mussolini scapegoated his chief henchmen who have been at his side throughout the war or his henchmen went out of their own accord.

It might be natural in a democracy to get rid of people who have been in charge while its empire was being lost, but in Fascist Italy, the whole country is aware that Mussolini is far more responsible than his lieutenants. It is impossible for him to saddle others with his own responsibility.

In fact, there is some reason to regard the disappearance of men like Count Ciana and Count Grandi from the Italian Cabinet as an unheaval comparable in the lesser sphere of Fascism to what the dissapearance of Joachim von Ribbentrop and Dr. Goebbels would be in the greater sphere of Nazidom.

All things considered, it is perhaps the second hypothesis which is more probable and that Counts Ciana and Grandi have decided to leave Il Duce.

Rosso Appointment

Whether or not they actually hope to make a separate peace remains to be seen. In this connection it will be interesting to watch what will happen to Augusto Rosso, the new Italian envoy to Ankara who was appointed before Count Ciano ceased to be Foreign Minister. Signor Rosso has the reputation of being strongly Anglophile and East European experts think Count Ciano deliberately sent him there to try to pave the way for negotiations.

Count Ciano's appointment to the Vatican appears to them in a similar light.

The question now being asked is whether the Casablanca decision on "unconditional surrender" necessarily makes such a mission futile. Anyway, it is felt that it brought differences in the Italian Cabinet on the subject of peace to a head, leaving Mussolini no alternative but to allow his lieutenants to leave the ship before it sinks with them on board.

Exponents of this hypothesis do not, however, think Il Duce's ship is going to sink immediately. It certainly is true that the Italian people are heartily sick of the war, but it is felt that their leaders see no alternative but to carry on. As Kerr Clark, British Ambassador to Moscow, pointed out, the Italian leaders, like Germans, are parading the Bolshevik bogey in the forlorn hope it may not only frighten their own people into further resistance, but also the Anglo-Saxon democracies into relaxing their grip.

Shake-Up in Italy Held Morale Bolster

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 8

The shake-up was interpreted by a State Department spokesman as an attempt to bolster low morale among Italians due to the loss of Libya and destructive bombing of Italian cities.

The spokesman said the Department was not deceived by the removal of Ciano from the Cabinet.

Such a move would not affect Italy's foreign relations, it was said, nor in any way remove the stigma attached to Ciano for his initiation and support of collaboration with Germany and his long record of complete subservience to the Fascists in carrying out their foreign policy.

French Supply Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A French military mission is negotiating in Washington for military equipment to supply 300,000 troops under Gen. Henri Giraud in North Africa, according to Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, mission chief, who will open a recruiting office here soon for Frenchmen willing to serve in Africa.

General Bethouart, one of the French officers who paved the way for the American landings in North Africa, said the French army of 300,000, mostly Arabs, was ready for action as soon as it had necessary equipment. Pledged to silence by United States officials, General Bethouart would not say whether arms would be supplied by direct payments or through Lend-Lease arrangements.

Leader of the Anglo-French attack on Narvik in 1940, General Bethouart disclosed that he had acted as agent for General Giraud in Casablanca before the Americans landed, having been Commander of the Casablanca Division. He said he attempted to win Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor General of Morocco, to the United Nations cause, but that General Noguès arrested him. He was released when the Americans arrived in Morocco.

The 20,000,000 Arabs in North Africa could provide still more soldiers, General Bethouart said, but the natives, while loyal and vigorous fighters, could not be used without French leadership. Consequently he will open an office soon for enlistment of Frenchmen who, when cleared by United States Selective Service boards, will be sent to Africa as officers, technicians, or candidates for other positions with the native army.

"One French volunteer will make it possible to use six natives in Africa," he declared.

General Bethouart, here to visit friends after conferring in Washington with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, has returned to Washington for other official parleys this week.

New Greek Cities: Plans Being Drawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Plans for the physical rebuilding of Greek cities and towns destroyed or damaged by Axis armies are today being drawn at the Columbia University School of Architecture, according to Dr. Stephen Ladas, secretary of the American Friends of Greece. Dr. Ladas said an initial gift of $500 had financed the drawing of master plans and that additional funds would be provided from time to time.

Two reconstruction plans are being employed, he said, one applying to cities and towns destroyed by bombing and the other to damaged areas which were partially intact. Where cities are wholly razed, the runs will be preserved for historical and archaeological purposes and the city reestablished elsewhere.

Dr. Ladas gave an example, the City of Canea, in Crete, which was leveled by German dive bombers during the British occupation. He said postwar Canea would be moved three miles to Suda Bay, one of the finest harbors in the eastern Mediterranean, where it would benefit from the improved commercial sitlation. The old ruins will be kept for their archaeological treasures, to be examined in the years to come, he said.

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A report to the public for the year 1942

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To employees for salaries and wages	$ 37 million	34%
To government for taxes	$ 16½ million	15%
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Leaving in the business	$ 3½ million	3%

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★ In 1942 Johns-Manville produced the largest volume in its 85-year history. Measured in sales, production was 75% greater than in 1940, and 16% greater than a year ago.

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Those desiring more complete information should refer to a booklet containing the formal Annual Report to Stockholders which we will be glad to furnish on request. Address, Johns-Manville Corporation, 22 East 40th Street, New York City.

Vast Job of Supplying Done By Small Australian Manpower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — John A. Beasley, Australian Minister for Supply, is responsible for a vast field of supplies going all the way from socks to steamships and potatoes to petrol. Of the 5,000,000 persons between 14 and 65 years in the Commonwealth, 3,400,000 are now in full time industry, the armed forces and civil defense. He claimed America to equal this effort would need to have 60,000,000 at work and Britain 22,000,000.

The minerals section deals with the production of copper, tin, wolfram, antimony, mica, zinc, and lead and other essential minerals required both in Australia and by the United Nations.

Through the Liquid Fuel Control Board, the Supply Department has made an estimated saving in gasoline of 35,000,000 gallons a year, through control of the installation of gas producer units and the use of locally-produced substitute fuels. Approximately 40,000 motor vehicles are now fitted with gas producers.

To ensure maximum supply of imported gasoline for war purposes production of substitute motor fuels has been undertaken on a large scale. Wheat alcohol distilleries are in course of erection to increase present production by many millions of gallons of power alcohol.

With the arrival of the American Forces in Australia it became necessary to arrange to supply them with everything Australia is capable of producing. The bulk of this business is handled by the Contract Board.

The Australian Food Council under Minister for Supply Beasley, has for the first time in the history of Australia, planned production goals.

The Council has determined essential vegetable seed requirements, has organized production in Australia on a commercial basis and arranged for procurement of the remainder from Allied countries overseas. It has instituted a national vegetable growing plan for defense requirements under direct contract with growers with production already running into hundreds of thousands of tons; it has made a complete survey of civil needs and through State Departments of Agriculture is meeting these needs.

The Council has a direct link with Empire Food Council in London and through it has direct association with the newly constituted Combined Food Board in Washington which is the planning authority for the over-all needs of the Allied peoples.

"The Federal Government," said Mr. Beasley, "has promised that the people will be fed and that there will be ample supplies of foodstuffs. It does not promise that there will be ample supplies of every type of foodstuff but production plans cover all essential food items. Many of the frills may be missing, but we are reaping the benefit of schemes initiated many months ago. We are now using in military camps and establishments throughout Australia thousands of tons of vegetables grown directly under Government arrangements.

"Certain localities are now growing supplies never previously grown there."

The Commonwealth, for example, took over complete control of flax production in Australia. An acreage of 21,000 in 1940 has expanded to 70,000 acres. The product of 20,000 acres is required for essential commodities here; product of 50,000 acres is exported to the United Kingdom. Tremendous increase in production has necessitated the erection and equipment of 39 mills. All fibers manufactured in Australia are under the control of the Supply Department.

With the arrival of American forces in Australia there was set up an Allied Supply Council with Minister for Supply Beasley as its head. Its prime task is to decide the extent to which total requirements of American and Australian forces can be met from local resources and adjacent territories.

By a Staff Artist

John A. Beasley
Australian Minister of Supply

Duce Gives Ciano a New Job: Ambassador to the Vatican

By the Associated Press

After six years in the limelight as Italian Foreign Minister, Premier Benito Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has been relegated to the comparatively obscure post of Ambassador to the Vatican.

The appointment was announced in Axis radiocasts less than 48 hours after the Count had been ousted from the Foreign Ministry in a sweeping Cabinet shake-up which stirred widespread speculation in United Nations circles.

London commentators interpreted Count Ciano's new appointment as an Italian move to improve relations with Pope Pius XII and possibly lay the groundwork for an Italian peace plea through the Vatican when the time is ripe.

"Courting" of Church

[Public "courting" of the Roman Catholic Church, with which the Fascist regime has often been in conflict, was begun last week by Virginio Gayda, journalistic spokesman for Il Duce.

[Signor Gayda, according to Overseas News Service dispatches from Bern, charged that Britain's war against Italy is actually a battle against the Roman Catholic Church.

[Writing in his Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda said: "We must not forget that the official Anglican Church became what it is by hating Catholicism and the Pope. At the same time, it must be remembered that Roosevelt's policy is in open contrast to the interest of 20,000,000 North American [Roman] Catholics.

["Thus, together with the Godless Russians, England and the United States fight [Roman] Catholicism, and it is necessary for us to remember this fact when looking at the war situation as a whole."]

Italian "Explanation"

Italian propagandists belatedly set about trying to explain the shake-up by characterizing it as merely a quest for new blood and declared it was devoid of any real significance.

In a radiocast recorded by the Associated Press, the Italian Stefini news agency said the upheaval was caused by Mussolini's determination to "prevent ossification" of his Administration.

Although such widely known Fascist leaders as Count Dino Grandi, who took part in the march on Rome, were among those who last important jobs, the news agency said "the change means nothing in particular and will have no effect on foreign policy."

"It was just one of those changes of personnel at important posts which are characteristic of a Fascist regime," Stefani declared.

Count Grandi, former Ambassador to Great Britain, was Minister of Justice.

Mussolini himself is to take over the Forign Ministry portfolio.

The Japanese Radio hailed the Italian Cabinet shake-up as an invigorating move, saying that younger men inducted into high posts would "help overcome enemy forces in Africa which temporarily have deprived Italy of her colonies."

Frank Lyon Polk

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Frank Lyon Polk, Acting Secretary of State during the Wilson Administration, who passed on here Saturday, handled some of the most complicated problems of the war-torn years from 1915 to 1920. He served as head of the State Department while the President and Lansing were at the Paris peace conference and then, when Wilson and Lansing returned to Washington, he went to Paris and headed the American delegation until final adjournment of that famous parley.

He conducted the American side of the Mexican question preceding and following Pancho Villa's 1916 raid upon Columbus, N. M.; proclaimed the ratification of the prohibition amendment in January, 1919, and signed the peace treaty of St. Germain which formally ended the war with Austria and fixed the present boundares of that country.

He transmitted to the peace conference the American decision not to accept a mandate over Syria, strongly backed Yugoslavian opposition to a restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary and arranged for resumption of American petroleum shipments to Germany. He remained abroad until Dec. 10, 1919. After resigning from the State Department the following June, he resumed his New York law practice.

Mr. Polk was a greatnephew of James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, and added diplomatic and professional achievements to the record of a family which played a part in American history from colonial times.

After the United States entered the first World War the State Department had to switch its policy from neutrality to belligerency. It was significant of the part Polk played that it was he who announced the decision to send American troops to Siberia to aid the "White Russian" campaign there against the Bolshevist regime of Lenin and Trotsky. It fell to him too to handle the delicate questions which arose in Siberia when the representatives there of Great Britain, France and the United States checked a Japanese project to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and start an expansion of Japanese interest in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Eisenhower Heads All Tunisia Allies

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lieut-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named Commander in Chief of all United Nations forces in a new North African theater of operations set up Feb. 6 as further results of the "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca continued to unfold.

Although the Eisenhower announcement made no mention of promotion in rank to a full general, authorities said that forces of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army entering this theater would come under his command.

So far as the United States forces were concerned, the reshuffling of command was virtually completed with the appointment of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of United States Air Forces in the Middle East, as Commander of all United States forces in that area.

General Brereton succeeds Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who was named Commander of United States Forces in the European Theater yesterday to replace General Eisenhower.

Separation of the United States North African theater of operations from the European theater is one of the results of the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The North African theater and the Egyptian-Libyan zone of British Middle East operations are divided roughly by the eastern boarder of Tunisia.

[The United States War Department said the new theater of operations would include the northwestern section of North Africa covering French positions in Africa including Tunisia, Morocco, and Algiers but would have no effect on the commands of General Montgomery and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

[As Commander in Chief, it was understood in Washington that General Eisenhower would have authority over all forces in that particular area, including ground, air, and sea forces of whatever nationality.

[London military circles did not interpret General Eisenhower's appointment as a full and final answer to the question of who will direct the United States, British, and French forces in the final cleanup of Tunisia. A London dispatch said there was some feeling that Mr. Churchill might clarify the situation before the House of Commons soon.]

Observers speculated that under the new setup General Alexander would become Commander of all ground forces in the United Nations Mediterranean campaign, with British Air Marshal Sir Arthur Wliliam Tedder in charge of the air forces and British Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham in charge of all fleet units.

In the event of a simultaneous attack on the Germans at several points in the Mediterranean area, it would be necessary to have one co-ordinated command, and most military experts believed the Tunisian show would be completed successfully in the near future.

They predicted that General Eisenhower's command would be extended over the entire Mediterranean, with Generals Alexander and Cunningham and Marshal Tedder as his chief subordinates.

Meanwhile, a co-ordinated command is necessary to "squeeze" the Nazis in Tunisia as the British Eighth and First Armies and the United States forces become one attacking force.

That North Africa will be the scene of major operations by the United Nations in the coming spring was seen in the caliber of military talent being concentrated in the Mediterranean area.

Marshal Tedder probably is the most experienced RAF Air Marshal in ground support work and Admiral Cunningham has recently been named an Admiral of the fleet. The fighting, seagoing Admiral ranks almost equally with First Sea Lord Sir Dudley Pound, while Generals Alexander and Montgomery are among Britain's most gifted generals.

On the Allied side, in addition to General Eisenhower, there are Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, who built up the United States Air Force now attacking the Germans and is experienced in ground support work, and Mark Clark, youngest Lieutenant General in the United States Army and favored in Washington to be one of the top-flight military men of the war.

Truck Carries a Truck And High Mileage Is Saved

SPOKANE, Wash.—Lumberman Les Farrish has figured out a way to obtain an extra 175,000 miles a year for his truck fleet, and the Office of Defense Transportation agrees his tire savings will total that much.

Eight trucks loaded with lumber travel 65 miles to Spokane—but on the return trip it's four trucks loaded with four trucks.

OUR NATION'S WELFARE MUST COME FIRST!

NORTH WESTERN • UNION PACIFIC

Lengthen Passenger Train Schedules

EFFECTIVE FEB. 15, 1943

LET'S get serious about this job of winning the war. Vast quantities of war materials and thousands of troops are now being transported by rail.

To better and more efficiently move the ever-increasing production of essential materials and supplies, North Western-UnionPacific are voluntarily reducing the speed of their regular passenger trains.

We know that all civilians who find it necessary to travel will willingly adjust themselves to slightly longer schedules and, during the duration, to somewhat less travel comfort if conditions so require. *Our Nation's welfare must come first at all times.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

These are the new schedules which will be in effect February 15th, 1943

LOS ANGELES LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Leave Salt Lake City	10:15 am
Arrive Los Angeles	9:30 am

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Leave Ogden (SP)	9:00 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	9:20 am

PACIFIC LIMITED

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	10:00 am
Leave Omaha (UP)	11:20 pm
Arrive Los Angeles	6:30 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	6:50 am
Arrive Portland (UP)	6:30 am
Arrive Seattle (UP)	2:20 pm

PORTLAND ROSE

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	8:15 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:10 am
Arrive Portland	7:30 am
Arrive Seattle	2:20 pm

LOS ANGELES CHALLENGER
(Also to Portland-Seattle)

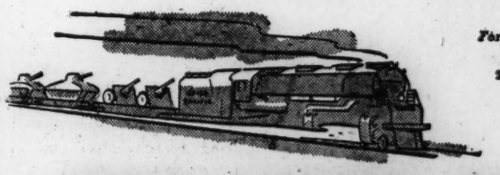
Leave Chicago (C&NW)	7:30 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:25 am
Leave Salt Lake City	11:55 am
Arrive Los Angeles	11:30 am
Arrive Portland	7:30 am
Arrive Seattle	2:20 pm

SAN FRANCISCO CHALLENGER

Leave Chicago (C&NW)	7:45 pm
Leave Omaha (UP)	8:40 am
Leave Ogden (SP)	10:35 am
Arrive San Francisco (SP)	10:50 am

TRAVEL HINTS FOR CIVILIANS

1. Plan trips and make reservations well in advance. When plans are changed please cancel reservations promptly.
2. Ask about war-time regulations regarding Pullman reservations now in effect on all railroads.
3. Pack all articles needed on the train in one bag. Additional luggage up to 150 pounds can be checked free.
4. Avoid week-end travel peaks by planning mid-week departures.
5. Dining car and kitchen space are limited. Help your fellow travelers by relinquishing your seat in the diner when you have finished your meal.



For full information, reservations, tickets—

Union Pacific, 209 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., 1 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
or
North Western, 212 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NORTH WESTERN • UNION PACIFIC

Route of the Streamliners and the Challengers

Nazis Pull Peace Stop on War Organ; Tide of Criticism Rising in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 8—Both the Nazi Party and the German Army are passing the buck trying to blame one another for the crushing defeats in Russia and the present bad state of public morale. The recent change in the course of propaganda toward a more open admission of great danger and lack of success was forced by the Army Psychological Department which is deeply interested not only in the morale of the Army but also in the morale of civilians.

The Army put its foot down strongly and insisted that bluffing of the public about the situation in the East must be stopped immediately.

Typical of the far-reaching change in German propaganda tactics was a recent article in Der Schwarze Korps in which it was said: "The crisis in which our hearts are placed must not rob us of our reason. Our cool reason says, 'We were not strong enough to strike down the beast of the East completely in frontal attack. There is only one answer, we must become stronger.'"

Practical Measures

Forced to admit defeat, the Party men are now mounting a high-flying propaganda horse and attempting to transform defeats in the East into mythical events of magnitude and dramatic tragedy which will enable them to tap the last morale reserves of the German people.

At the same time an attempt to get full occupational co-operation is being made and many hard practical measures for restrictions of war economy are being passed.

Meanwhile, there has been a perceptible stirring of anti-Nazi currents inside Germany. These currents may not be strong enough to bring about a revolution and may be rendered more or less inarticulate by fear of the Slavic tide in the East, but they can be expected to become stronger in times of crisis like the present.

Practically all serious-minded and trained political prisoners now being taken in the Gestapo nets are Communists. This is in strong contrast to the years between 1934 and 1939 when the number was divided among Communists, Center Party members, Social Democrats and Black Front [Strasser men]. This development seems to follow the rule that whoever is in political opposition in Germany is ultimately drawn into the camp of the strongest opposition group, which at present is the Communist Party.

This is due in a great measure to decentralization of the German Communist Party in 1930 by breaking it up into cells of seven or eight workers working independently and trained to stand on their own feet without the constant guidance and instruction of higher Party leaders and intellectuals.

Other Elements

The Social Democrats and other opposition factions were not organized in this way and were helpless when the Nazis took over their printing presses. The Communists, however, trained to type copy with typewriters and by hand, have been able to do illegal propaganda work continuously until the present day.

An interesting development is the opposition of the women which, like the peasants, is much more open than that of male workers in factories. This is due to the fact that, until recently, women were less involved in political struggles or factories and, hence, have had less experience with the clubs and sandbags of concentration camps. As a result, they don't fully realize the danger of oppositional statements or attitude.

Recently the entire prison at Ludwigsburg was filled with women who attacked and stripped the clothes from the back of guards who attempted to discipline them while they were waiting in a food line. It is extremely likely that women will play a larger oppositional role in this war than in the last for they now are being drawn into the industrial process to a greater extent than ever before in German history.

Another interesting psychological angle in the oppositional thought is the gradual fading of the mystic respect with which the average German has regarded Hitler.

Nazis Restrict Styles Of Women's Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb 8

The variety of women's and girls' ready-made outer clothing produced in Germany has been restricted to eight groups, according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

Coats, costumes, skirts, jackets, dresses blouses, children's dresses and children's coats have been specified as the only groups which may be manufactured.

Each manufacturer is limited to the production of only one of the eight groups.

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—Although it is still too soon to judge accurately whether reverses in Russia have so bent German morale that it is at the breaking point, undoubtedly Stalingrad, Casablanca, and Adana have produced a situation in which Hitler and his associates are keener than ever to secure a negotiated peace, and the German people seek to end the present war by any means.

The Nazis, through both their own press and radio and those of satellite countries, now clearly indicate that Berlin realizes that the hopes of winning the war are remote, and that now the only hope lies in playing certain well-known cards, which have served well in earlier days when it was a "no trump" game and Hitler had the first bid.

Old Arguments Thin

In the new game, however, the United Nations have the lead, backed by ample reinforcements. That is why Hitler has changed his whole tone, since he sees he may still buluff by winning one or two tricks, but the game is lost to him.

In his dilemma he has returned to former dodges which look thin indeed today Thus Hitler's envoys abroad lose no opportunity nowadays to emphasize that they want peace and are willing even to surrender gains in West Europe so as to achieve it, that Nazi Germany always wanted an understanding with Britain (recall the passage in Mein Kampf), that Bolshevism and Russia are the real menace not only to Germany but to all of Europe which is now generally referred to as the "family of nations" which Britain does not understand, and, finally, that Germany wants only to be left alone to deal with this eastern danger on behalf of all.

It seems unbelievable that Hitler would dare to repeat such hackneyed offers, but it should never be forgotten that the Nazis' success lay largely in a repetition of their propaganda, not in its reasonableness.

These are peace offers which Hitler's representatives in various neutral capitals in Europe today are offering the United Nations.

It was to test out such terms that Hitler recently reshuffled his diplomats abroad, sending appeasers like Hans Adolf von Moltke to important neutral posts but continuing to maintain S S gangsters like Baron Manfred von Killinger [Bucharest] in satellite countries.

People who haven't realized how much Germans of all classes have been influenced by the dynamism of Naziism when Hitler forestalled other states during the past decade probably underestimate the blow to Nazi prestige that, first, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill could have conducted the Casablanca meeting without Nazi foreknowledge, and, second, that the Adana conference should have outwitted Hitler.

Berlin Surprised

Proof that this latter caught Wilhelmstrasse unawares is shown by its annoyance and astonishment at Turkey which led to the rather sour German comment that Turkey must surely have considered thoroughly beforehand the "delicate questions" involved in such an affair before embarking upon it.

Having lost a large measure of diplomatic initiative even within its own occupied countries because of military defeats and loss of military initiative in Russia and North Africa, and realizing that it will not regain it, it is not surprising that the Nazis must fall back upon the weapon of fear with which to prod the Germans themselves and satellites to further efforts.

But Stalingrad will not be easily forgotten. Try as he will to make out of it a Wagnerian myth of German heroism, the people at home know Hitler's so-called mystic intuition has failed him this time, and the doleful Nazi prophecies promise worse things to come.

It is also amazing to read German complaints that the Russians hadn't played fair—had even spread to the outside world the erroneous ideas of Russia's unpreparedness so as to produce a false impression of Soviet military strength.

Marines 'Play With Fire'

Associated Press

Japanese Bomb Rendered Harmless

Upper: Working with crude instruments, two United States Marines dig up a Japanese bomb which was buried unexploded in the ground of Guadalcanal. They work carefully for the slightest jar sometimes will set off the explosive charge. Lower: The men are carefully cleaning earth from the detonator of the bomb in order to make it harmless.

Stimson Bars Dollar Value On Lend-Lease Aid to Allies

Continued from Page 1

nation like ours contributes all it can," then both have contributed equally. The dollar sign nor the pound sterling is not important. . . . There may be a striking of balance some day, but I venture to express the hope that our people never will try to say that some ally of ours owes us so many dollars when this war is over."

In its role of a central procurement agency, lend lease has brought "results which speak for themselves," Mr. Stimson said. He pointed out that no distinction is made between goods for this country and for other United Nations until after it is produced.

Declaring that the War Department is "fully aware of the importance of China in the war," Mr. Stimson said that if the lend-lease program were abandoned, it "would be to deny her any modern weapons with which to fight our great Pacific enemy. We would be foolish not to maintain and increase our aid to China."

Mr. Stimson held that lend lease was a direct contribution to winning the war and would continue to be. He said it greatly helped in driving General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from Egypt and Lybia and was a "substantial help" to Russia.

Mr. Knox in his testimony revealed that reciprocal lend lease "has greatly facilitated our receiving from our Allies highly important, secret, and technical information and developments and consequently speeded our own production and use of improved weapons."

New Cheese Order

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has issued an order which he said was designed to reserve about 38 per cent of the expected production of cheese for military, lend-lease and other war requirements.

The order requires producers making more than 8,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese in any month since January, 1942, to set aside half their production for Government use effective Feb. 15.

The order affects only Cheddar cheese, frequently called American cheese. All other varities, including fancy types, are exempted. Cheddar cheese represents slightly more than 80 per cent of all cheese produced in the United States.

Mr. Wickard, acting as food administrator, said civilians should have sufficient cheese to allow an annual per capita consumption of 4.8 pounds, compared with 6.4 last year and 5.6 in the 1935-39 period.

Sailings Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The War Shipping Administrator, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, disclosed today that American-controlled vessels, in the year ending Oct. 31, 1942, had made 1,745 sailings loaded with lend-lease material—1,37 5for Britain, 304 for Russia, and 66 for China.

"Unfortunately, not every vessel that sailed arrived at her destination, but by far the largest portion of them did," he told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in urging continuance of the Lend-Lease Act for another year.

Admiral Land's figures, giving the public for the first time some idea of the distribution of lend-lease shipments except in terms of millions or billions of dollars, were revealed as it was learned that at least four members of the Committee planned to press for an explanation of how much help was going to China.

"In the current year," Admiral Land reported, "lend-lease sailings of American vessels will greatly increase, and may even double the 1942 volume."

Simultaneously, he said that "we are planning to build 18,890,000 deadweight tons of new shipping during 1943.

"On the basis of building statistics, and the estimated sinkings which may occur in 1943, our dry cargo fleet should surpass Britain's about the middle of the year, and by the end of the year, our fleet may be as much as 25 per cent greater than theirs."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28; April 25.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 7; Apr. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Feb. 21; March 21; Apr. 18.

Giraud Takes Full Control Over France

Continued from Page 1

ture and penal legislations; matters which can only be regulated by future decrees.

Article Two. Commander in Chief appoints Governors General and Residentials General and on the nomination by these the delegates to the Redencies General, the General Secretaries to the Government General and Residency General and all French magistrates.

He appoints on nomination of the Governor General the Prefects of the Algerian Departments, the Governors of Colonies and Treasury Executives.

He appoints University Rectors, Deans and Professors following the procedure prescribed by the laws and rules in force.

The Governor General and Residents General appoint directors of public works, finances, police, after sanction of the Commander in Chief.

Article Three. Every decision relating to an appointment outside the territory of one of the countries remains within the authority of the Commander in Chief.

Article Four. All matters which have not been reserved for discretion of the Commander in Chief by the foregoing articles are in control of the Governor General and Residents General.

Article Five. All directions contrary to those in the present decree are canceled.

Article Six. The present decree will take effect as statute law."

Two administrative bodies are established to carry out General Giraud's decree. The first is the General Staff whose chief is Gen. René Prioux, the second is the General Secretariat.

The former advises on military affairs, the latter on civil. An Economic Council will be appointed to ensure co-ordination of efforts in the various countries of French Africa.

A general delegate for interallied affairs will work directly under General Giraud. The report of the Imperial Council's valedictory meeting declares that this reorganization arises from General Giraud's order to put the war effort above all in a perfect union with all Frenchmen and with all political quarrels resolved.

To this end the War Council, in conformity with General Giraud's recent declarations, announces a redrafting of restrictive regulations connected with the enlistment of Jews in the Army, "in accordance with the highest French traditions, the restitution of good Jews," and the withdrawal of discrimination against Jewish children in state schools.

The Legions de Combattants, of which every member has taken an oath of allegiance to Marshal Pétain and in which the "Pétain Legend" is fostered assiduously, is to be allowed to continue—but in its original role—so it is announced, as an association of genuine ex-servicemen, of which less than 25 per cent of the total membership is now composed.

The Société de L'Ordre de Légion, a party militia which has displayed Fascist characteristics, is declared dissolved. At the same meeting the Imperial Council took steps for the liberation of political internees whose records were investigated by the American-British-French commission here.

General Giraud's manifesto is one that makes no reference to General de Gaulle or the Fighting French, with whom the French Army here is now about to be put in liaison.

Many therefore regard the pronouncement with some suspicion as leaving it entirely in General Giraud's hands whether or not American and British troops fighting here to preserve in the North African political setup tendencies they pledged to eradicate in Axis countries.

Searchers for reassurance are thrown upon their assessment of General Giraud's democratic intentions and ideals. A statement in a press report of the Imperial Council's final meeting says: "As to political institutions of the future, these must be left for France to arrange freely in her rediscovered independence."

Giraud Is Expected To Name De Gaullists

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Feb. 8

Gen. Henri Giraud was expected to appoint De Gaullist sympathizers to several high places in his reconstructed government.

Allied observers generally expressed confidence that one or more of the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle would be appointed to General Giraud's new war committee.

Jean Rigaud, Secretary of the Interior in the high commissariat, was understood to face possible ouster because of bitter criticism from De Gaullist factions.

Gen. Georges Catroux of the Fighting French National Committee, conferred with General Giraud in Algiers today on taking a high post in Giraud's regime, and it was expected he would remain here permanently after a trip to Syria, where he has been De Gaulle's Delegate General.

Shoe Stores Do No Business Day Before Rationing Starts

Continued from Page 1

leans and Detroit were raided by police after the order was issued.

Only house slippers, infants' soft-soled shoes, and storm-type rubberwear were exempted from the rationing program. Policemen walking beats and other special cases will receive extra rations, on application in writing to local ration boards. The applicant need not go in person, but may send a representative.

As for children who sometimes run through shoes at a dizzy pace, Mr. Byrnes said if daddy or mother have some unused shoe coupons they can use them for the kids. Also, there will be no limit on repairing or resoling shoes. Sharing of coupons by family members living in the same household will be permitted.

Manufacture of womens' evening slippers, spiked shoes, men's patent leather shoes and other "less essential" shoes is forbidden.

Development of sturdy "war model" shoes with pleasing design and reasonable price is requested. Available materials must be evenly spread, not put disproportionately into high-priced lines.

Leather Supply Limited

The shoe problem resulted from a limited supply of leather, much of which must come over submarine-infested routes from foreign countries. A lot of leather is home-grown, but the armed services are taking about a third of all sole leather.

Harold W. Volk of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Shoe Retailers Association, described the rationing order as "one of the fairest that could have been prepared to meet the circumstances."

In a statement which he said was issued at the request of the Government, Mr. Volk said at New York:

"Close study of shoe production and sales figures by Government agencies working with industry representatives, made it clear that unless action were taken now, the gap between supply and demand would spread so wide that store shelves would soon be depleted of footwear, and equitable distribution of this vital necessity would not be possible."

Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, said the rules will be as liberal as the ration. The coupons will be taken from the sugar-coffee ration books already in everybody's hands. No. 17 stamp will be good for one pair of shoes until June 15. This will have no effect on the sugar or coffee ration. Householders are asked to ring coupon No. 17 with a heavy pencil so they will know it is set aside for shoes. At least for the present, there will be no registration, no questionnaires, no waiting in line.

If you buy a pair of shoes and don't like them, you can not only return the shoes to the merchant—if it's his usual business practice to take them back—but also get your coupon back. No other ration coupons can be returned in this manner.

Stores to Hold Coupons

Stores, for the present, will just hold the coupons until officials set up a system of transferring them to wholesalers or manufacturers in exchange for more shoes. Meanwhile, stores may order in their usual manner.

Mr. Byrnes also announced that manufacturers will be required to continue to make adequate amounts of their more economical types of shoes, and will not be permitted to shift to more expensive types. Gold and silver and all two-tone shoes are out, colors being limited to white, black, town brown and army russet.

Women's heels are limited to not more than 2⅝ inches, and "platforms"—those extra thick soles some women fancy—are forbidden. Heavy duty leather is reserved for work shoes.

A "group purchase" plan was incorporated in the regulations to allow ball clubs, factories, and similar groups to obtain from local ration boards a special certificate authorizing the purchase of playing shoes without using up the players' own rations. This will apply to amateur as well as professional clubs.

The Washington Post said today that a check-up on shoe dealers here showed a number did a rushing business late Saturday, and some dealers said the flurry was caused by "an apparent advance tip on yesterday's shoe rationing announcement."

The paper said that in every instance checked the dealers said that "buyers appeared to be Government officials or employees."

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, said there was only one possible alternative to rationing. That was to compel manufacturers to produce shoes that would be so unattractive that people would not buy them unless absolutely necessary."

Members of the armed forces will be able to buy shoes without ration books, but will need certificates.

Some soldiers and sailors buy shoes, particularly for off-duty wear, instead of using Government issue footwear. They may obtain a cerificate to buy shoes from any authorized officer of the armed services. The certificates are required so that retailers may use them in obtaining new stocks.

La Guardia Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A tip-off on shoe rationing by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, given in his usual Sunday broadcast, sent thousands of persons scurrying to the Sunday-open shoe shops of New York's Lower East Side yesterday, beating the Office of Price Administration's 3 p. m. deadline.

Announcing that the OPA would order a new commodity frozen in a few hours, the Mayor at 1:30 p. m. gave the hint that the words, "It will not be food, and in the meantime do not do any unnecessary walking."

This was enough to jam the shoe shops. When 3 p. m. arrived, the chain stores shut up shop, but the "haggle and bargain" emporiums stayed open as long as the customers kept coming, clearing out musty shelves in a few hours.

OPA Order on Shoes; What Rationing Covers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 8

This is what is covered by shoe rationing, according to the Office of Price Administration announcement:

"All unused shoes, including all types of boots and shoes made in whole or in part of leather, and all rubber-soled shoes. All ordinary types, and such types as special work shoes, hard-soled moccasins and casual and play shoes fall within this definition and are rationed."

These are not rationed:

"Soft and hard-soled house slippers and infants' soft-soled shoes; ballet slippers; ordinary waterproof footwear including arctics, gaiters, work, dress, clog, and toe rubber; and lumbermen's overs."

Venezuela Gets Nails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—Arrival of 1,300 pounds of shoemakers' nails, although insufficient to meet the demand here, will permit the reopening of a number of small factories and shops and prevent the closing of many others, it has been announced here. The Venezuelan Minister of Development has made arrangements to see that the nails are distributed equitably, so that businesses can continue until the next shipment arrives.

Fast Footwork

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sudden shoe rationing brought boom business yesterday to Maxwell Street, Chicago's picturesque market place on the Near South Side, where merchants never take "no" for an answer from a customer.

From early afternoon until police closed them in the evening, shoe stores in the four-and-a-half block district were jammed with customers determined to beat the rationing deadline—and incidentally pick up a bargin where possible.

As many as six or seven pairs of shoes were bought by some customers, many of them not even bothering to fit them for size. Proprietors were unprepared for such a raid. The customers used self-service from start to finish, and line plunges to get into the small stores, leaping to high shelves for out-of-reach shoes, making their own change for perspiring clerks, then forcing their way out to the street again, clutching their hard-won purchases tightly in their arms.

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Compulsory War Service Bill For Civilians Is Introduced

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Abetted by confusion in the wake of War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's recent "work-or-fight" and restricting hiring policies, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York today introduced in Congress a compulsory war service bill for civilians.

The bill written by a "Citizens' Committee," directed by Grenville Clark of New York and a group of lawyers who also helped write the National Selective Service Act, makes all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 18 and 50, who are not in the armed forces, subject to draft in a noncombatant capacity, if they do not volunteer.

War Manpower Commissioner McNutt has been favorable to manpower control but because of opposition by labor and the White House has not recommended such a law to Congress.

Instead, he has been using military draft powers and other indirect controls to stimulate the transfer of men from nonessential jobs in war jobs and women from the home into services and war industries.

'Hysteria' Stage Reached

Most daring moves of the Manpower Commissioner to date were last week's orders to "fathers" in 29 nonessential professions, such as beauty operating and fortune-telling, to transfer to war jobs by April 1 or run the risk of being drafted and the "freezing" of jobs in 32 labor shortage areas.

In some places, the draft threat to fathers sent thousands of men rushing to U. S. Employment Service offices in search of war jobs, even though they were not on Mr. McNutt's new non-deferable list. In New York, the rush, according to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional WMC Director, reached the "hysteria" stage.

The Austin-Wadsworth bill gives local Selective Service boards the power to make job assignments if even qualified volunteers do not answer calls to be issued by the President.

"In practice, volunteers would usually come forward and few compulsory selections would be necessary," a statement issued by Douglas Arant, and Ernest L. Bell Jr., former New Hampshire Commander of the American Legion, Executive Secretary, said:

S. S. Boards Chosen

The local Selective Service boards were chosen to do the drafting job, because they "function under the eyes of neighbors and have the people's confidence."

"No one," said the Committee officials, "need fear that this law would be arbitrary or oppressive. The bill provides that it shall not affect collective bargaining, the laws relating to maximum hours, minimum wages, settlement of disputes and the like; and thus carefully safeguards legitimate rights and privileges of organized labor.

"It contains no express provision to safeguard the right of the individual assigned to war work to join a labor union if he or she so desires. Nor, on the other hand, does it expressly state that the individual shall not be forced to join a union if he or she does not choose to do so."

The Committee said it would have no objections to writing these safeguards into the bill.

As far back as last October, Mr. McNutt said of his manpower job, "we are now encountering problems which are too complex for effective voluntary action."

Hiring

Shortly thereafter his Labor-Management Committee told President Roosevelt that it "has confidence that the voluntary cooperative efforts of the people, under strong leadership on the part of the government, management and labor will provide the answer to this all important war manpower problem. Mr. McNutt's views were shelved.

One of the chief objections of la r to a national service act has been the fact that hiring would be taken out of union hands and vested in the government. This will be accomplished now in a round-about way in the 32 labor shortage areas where Mr. McNutt has made the War Manpower Commission or agencies designated by it the sole hiring authority.

Mr. McNutt explained today that although the U. S. Employment Service will be the sole hiring agency, local employment offices will make full use of private employers, labor organizations, professional organizations, colleges and other recognized placement channels "to insure complete access to all available qualified workers."

The citizens' committee said the Austin-Wadsworth bill will mean the nation "shall cease to rely on palliatives and half measures.

"We shall at last have adequate authority and machinery for the systematic mobilization of our manpower and woman power," their statement said.

"Ever since Pearl Harbor, we have ignored the experience of Britain and other countries in this great matter of civilian manpower and woman power. We have talked much of 'total war' but have failed to face the issue of adopting the means adequate to the declared end."

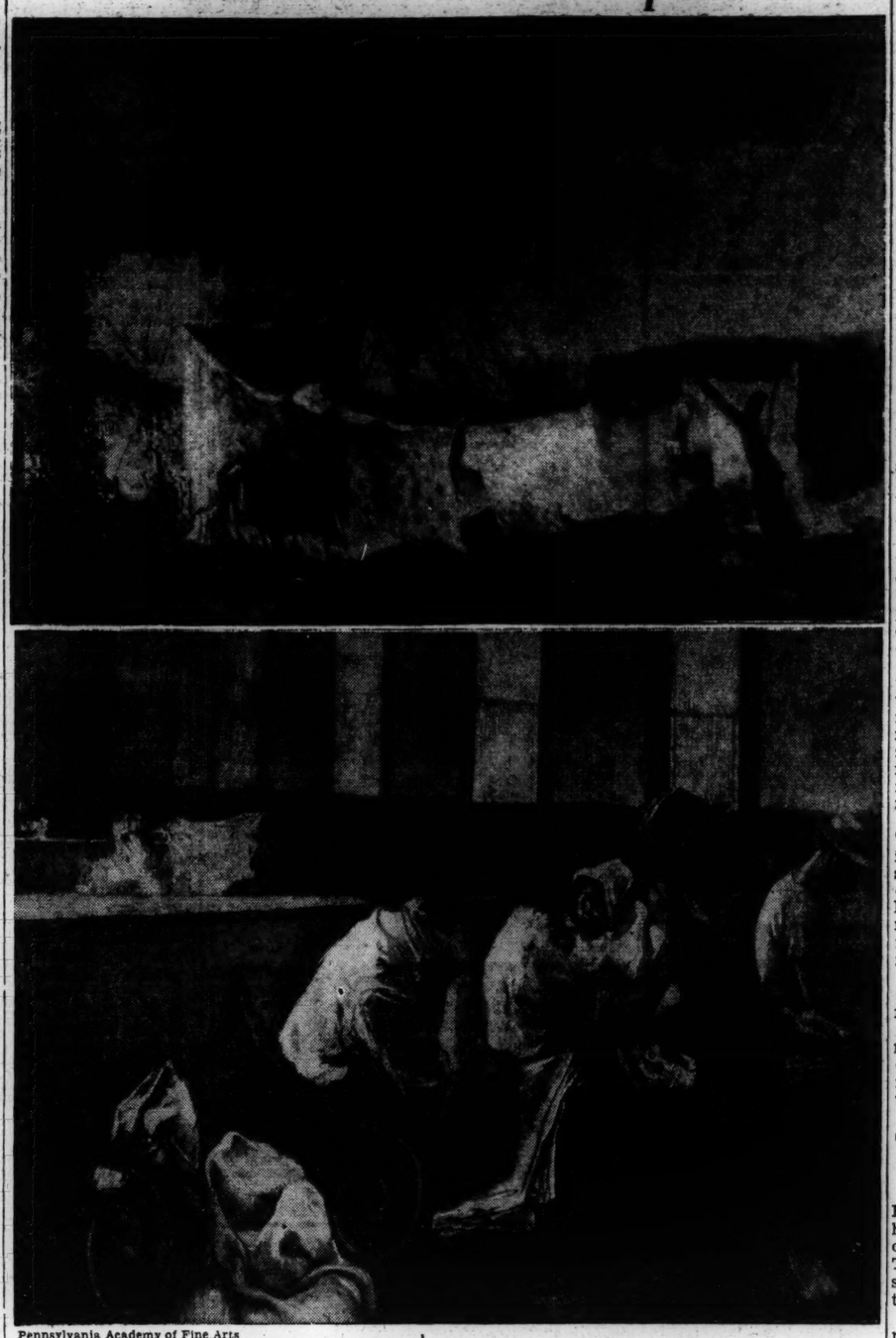
The Committee indicated it would carry on a nation-wide lobby campaign, for quick enactment of the national war service act.

Flier Who Hit Carrier Awarded Silver Star

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 8 (AP)—A Navy flier who scored direct hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier in the Southwest Pacific, despite strong fighter opposition, was awarded a medal Feb. 6 in a brief ceremony at the Tongue Point Naval Air Station.

He was Lieut. (j.g.) Forrester C. Auman, Seagrove, N. C., who received the Silver Star. Commander J. D. Beard presented the award to Lieutenant Auman, temporarily stationed here.

Prizewinners at Philadelphia



Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

Two Exhibits at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

Upper: "Spring Festival," painted by Hobson Pittman, which was awarded the J. Henry Scheidt Memorial Prize for a canvas of "special importance." Lower: "The Waiting Room" by Raphael Soyer which received the Academy's Temple Medal.

Railway Canvas Wins Pennsylvania Prize

By Dorothy Grafly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Awards in the 138th annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts single out for top honor, the Temple medal, Raphael Soyer's "The Waiting Room," a classic of American railway boredom.

An amusing bit of art reporting, the canvas is adroit in draftsmanship and sensitive in pigmentation.

Another discerning award was that of the Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 for the best figure piece painted by an American artist to Philadelphia's own Franklin Watkins for "Miss Rosemary Thompson," a portrait that goes beyond likeness to become one of the outstanding pictures in the annual.

The choice of "Aaron" by Thomas Benton as recipient of the Carol H. Beck medal for the best portrait seems an able decision of more than passing interest as it singles out for honor the character study of an unknown when adroit portraits of notables also claimed attention on the walls.

The J. Henry Scheidt Memorial Prize of $300 for a canvas of "special importance in the exhibition" goes to another Philadelphian, Hobson Pittman, for "Spring Festival." "Spring Festival" has that color whimsy so characteristic of Pittman improvisations, and uses spring cleaning, with the airing of gay quilts as theme basis, concealing a lone figure suggestion behind one of the spreads so that it is inferred by light filtering through, not seen directly.

Whimsy also marks Doris Lee's "Shore Leave" selected for the Jennie Sesnan medal as the best landscape in the exhibition. It is a fantasy of a sailor and his girl amid quaint verdure, fish on a wholly unexplained table, a bucket, a wheel, shells, long-billed birds, gulls, and boats on hard, flat harbor water.

To Margaretta S. Hinchman, third Philadelphian in the prize list, was awarded the $100 Mary Smith Prize given to a resident Philadelphia woman artist for "originality of subject, beauty of design or drawing, color and effect, and execution." Miss Hinchman's canvas, "I know the Lord laid his Hand on Me" is an interpretation of Marian Anderson, clad in fur coat, and carrying a sheaf of white calla lilies as she stands beside a grand piano with many different flowers and clapping hands in the foreground. A palm leaf rises at the upper left as a symbol of success.

The George D. Widener Memorial Medal, the only award for sculpture, goes to Henry Kreis for his three-figure high relief against a solid, though inscription-broken background, titled "The Birth of a Nation" and destined as one of the new sculpture units in the Samuel Memorial parade of historical subjects in process of installation on the banks of the Schuylkill River in this city's Fairmount Park.

Awards at the Academy are made by the painting and sculpture juries and by the Academy's Committee on Exhibition, composed of laymen.

Hoover Asks More Food For Europe

Continued from Page 1

said, have only been half what they were to Europe in the first year of World War I.

"American agriculture can do the job," Mr. Hoover said, "but can't do it unless it has a larger manpower supply."

Mr. Hoover saw danger in the oil industry's manpower shortage also. Unless there is more vigorous drilling, he said, production will drop 200,000 barrels a day in 1943, and 500,000 by the later part of 1944.

Mr. Hoover proposed putting "price premiums" on meats and fats to meet deficiencies; and meeting farm manpower shortages by such methods as troop furloughs to harvest crops, greater use of women, importation of Mexicans, and other expedients.

Must Carry Burden

"It is absolutely essential if we carry the food burden," Mr. Hoover told reporters, "that we be prepared with reserves to meet the crisis of peace. To do that we must expand production now."

Mr. Hoover said the United Nations "now have a ring around the European Axis and the Japanese" and predicted that both Germany and Italy "have passed their zenith and are steadily degenerating on both the military and home front." He envisaged at least three more years of war.

"Japan," he said in a statement, "cannot grow stronger; she is losing more tonnage and planes than she can construct. Russia has demonstrated her ability to at least produce a stalemate on that military front, and with aid in food and materials from us, will do more.

"The British and ourselves are steadily growing on the military front. Time runs in our favor in this war. We do not, therefore, need try to do everything all at once. The knockout blow to Germany can be delivered more certainly in 1944 than in 1943."

Captain Emmet to Head Great Lakes Naval Station

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Capt. Robert R. M. Emmet, of the Navy, has been appointed commanding officer of the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., succeeding Capt. Frank J. Lowry, the Navy announces.

Captain Lowry will report immediately to Washington where it is expected he will return to sea duty.

Dr. A. H. Giannini

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP)—Dr. A. H. Giannini, who passed on here yesterday, was known as benefactor to the motion picture industry to the count of millions of dollars in loans—even in the early days when the "flickers" were regarded by other financiers as pretty poor risks.

Dr. Giannini, who, with his brother, A. P. Giannini, developed the great Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, was also known in the realms of medicine and civic betterment. He served as surgeon in the Spanish-American War, was a strong supporter of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Society and other cultural and educational groups.

He Once Cooked for Professor, Dr. Tresidder Heads Stanford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—A leader in the development of Yosemite National Park and in pioneering winter sports in America, who for more than 20 years has been closely identified with the educational and administrative policies of Stanford University, has been elected its new president.

He is Dr. Donald Bertrand Tresidder, who is reaching the peak of a Stanford career, which began in 1915 as an undergraduate, when he worked for his board and room by cooking for a professor.

In accepting the leadership of Stanford, one of the largest and best-known privately-endowed and independently-supported universities in the West, Dr. Tresidder resigned the presidency of the school's Board of Trustees of which he has been a member since 1939 and its youngest member.

The new Stanford head will assume his position on Sept. 1, 1943. At present he is president of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

He succeeds Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, widely known president of Stanford for more than 25 years. At the time he reached retirement age in 1941, Dr. Wilbur was named chancellor of the University and agreed to serve as acting president until a successor was chosen.

The Stanford University which Dr. Tresidder will lead is today a campus of about 3,500 students and has a faculty of more than 900 which includes all research, technical and part-time members in addition to the full-time teaching staff.

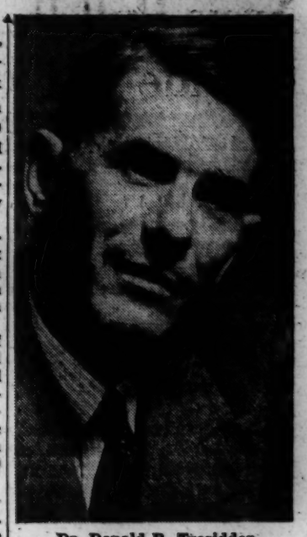
About a mile from the suburban city of Palo Alto, the low, mission type buildings of the University are set in the midst of 1,500 acres of the original Stanford Farm of Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford, who founded the University in 1885. Students were admitted for the first time in October, 1891.

In stepping into his new role, Dr. Tresidder finds Stanford a university geared to war. Its curriculum has been streamlined, it is operating on a continuous session basis, the laboratories are filled with war research, and the co-educational student body, down only 11 per cent under last year, is serious in purpose and intent.

Said Dr. Tresidder in accepting the presidency:

"The leadership of a distinguished, independent, gift-supported university in these critical times presents both a compelling challenge and heavy responsibility. I believe implicitly in the future of Stanford as it continues to serve the living needs of people through education and research, and as it measures up fully to its responsibilities.

"Nothing, consistent with preserving the fundamental integrity and purposes of an independent university, has been spared in placing Stanford's facilities, manpower and scientific discoveries at the disposal of the nation."



Dr. Donald B. Tresidder
Who replaces Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur as president of Stanford University next September.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Kent

Bromley: Church Building, Widmore Road, 7:30 p. m., April 5.

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Peter Street, 3 p. m., March 27.

London

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, 20 Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2, 7 p. m., April 8.

Yorkshire

Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, Headingley, 6:30 p. m., March 19.

United States

Alabama

Dothan: Houston County Public Library Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, North Twenty-third and B Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Little Rock: Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

California

El Centro: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb 14.
Florence (auspices Twenty-second Church, Los Angeles): Auditorium, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1875 East Seventy-first Street, Los Angeles County, 8 p. m., February 18.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., February 16.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., February 19.
Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, Fifty-fourth Street and Deane Avenue, 8 p. m., February 18.
Palm Springs (auspices Society, Indio): Woman's Club House, 2 p. m., February 14.
Pomona: Fremont Junior High School, Ninth and Garey Streets, 8 p. m., February 16.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., February 14.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 18.
Taft: I. O. O. F. Hall, Center and Fifth Streets, 8 p. m., February 19.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): City Auditorium, Fourteenth and Curtis Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 16. (Note change of hour.)

Florida

Bradenton: Bradenton Woman's Club, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Eustis: City Auditorium, Grove Street and Orange Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Jacksonville: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14.
Miami Beach: Miami Beach Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Tallahassee: Church Edifice, Adams and Call Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m. Feb. 19.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 West Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
La Grange: Church Auditorium, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, City Church Building, 560 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Kansas

Iola: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Church Edifice, 20 Greenleaf Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Missouri

Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt, 3:30 p. m., Feb 14.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 12 m., Feb. 15.
North Kansas City: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Nebraska

McCook: Masonic Temple Theater, 322 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb 18.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Portieth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Westwood: Auditorium, Westwood High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Feb 14. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Auditorium, 1048 East Morehead Street, 4 p. m., Feb. 14.
Wilmington: Church Edifice, Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Ohio

Bellefontaine: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Tennessee

Murfreesboro: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Nashville (First Church): Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue North and Commerce Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Houston (Third Church): Mirabeau Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Vermont

Brattleboro: Church Edifice Putney Road, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Virginia

Petersburg: Senior High School Auditorium, 512 West Washington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Washington

Camas: High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Garfield Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

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The Home Forum

Spiritual Stamina

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A rapidly changing world no class or section of the people is exempt from making the adjustments necessary to meet new conditions. It is highly essential, therefore, for all to grasp the underlying meaning of these changes so that the transitions may be as harmonious and constructive as possible. While the instability in human affairs presents a problem that is common to all, alert young people today are looking around and reaching out eagerly for the right kind of help in building their careers.

There is only one thing that will clear up satisfactorily all uncertainties, and that is the teaching and practice of Christian Science, for this teaching is what its name implies, namely, Christianly scientific. One of the first things that Christian Science teaches us about these disturbing changes now going on is that, regardless of surface appearances, they are not real. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states the case clearly where she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223): **"Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth. God will overturn, until 'He come whose right it is.'"**

When God is understood as divine Principle, even in small degree, a sharp distinction is revealed between the good and the evil that seem to be so inextricably confused in human conditions. If we follow this distinction carefully, we see that good is constantly unfolding and enlarging in manifestation, and evil either disappearing or ripening for destruction. So if the young person will use the illumination of Truth which is his to use and prove, as taught in Christian Science, he may rest assured that perplexing uncertainties will vanish, and his experience will unfold in order, harmony, and satisfaction.

Among the many invaluable lessons that Christian Science will impress upon the young inquirer is the necessity of developing spiritual stamina, when fluctuating standards and conditions seem to place so many hazards along the way. It should be noted, however, that this emphasis on stamina is a requirement of Science, for without stamina no worthwhile career can be built. And what is stamina? It is defined in part as "capacity for enduring." It is the spiritual ability to stand on the standard set by Science. Spiritual stamina is the ability to depend upon Truth for guidance in making decisions and in doing right with vigor and thoroughness in face of fear, opposition, ridicule, or discouragement. It is the discernment and courage to key one's life to kindness and humble helpfulness. Stamina in character enables one successfully to face the formidable tasks of human life; to choose accurately between the right and the wrong, the constructive and the destructive way, the loving and the unloving way in the quick give-and-take of the day's work. This spiritual stamina is a quality which reflects the infinite divine consciousness, or Mind.

Spiritual stamina is a scientific necessity, both for the formative years and for a well-rounded career. It is a required course in all grades of the school of life, a course in which all must major if they would gain anything like a true success.

What Scriptural authority is there for the emphasis upon spiritual stamina in character? Almost every book of the Bible is, directly or indirectly, a powerful treatise on the practice of stamina in all its manifestations. In fact, we should have no Bible had not its great characters been charged with staminal virtues. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 514): **"Diligence, promptness, and perseverance are likened to 'the cattle upon a thousand hills.' They carry the baggage of stern resolve, and keep pace with highest purpose."** Young David, for example, facing seemingly overwhelming aggression with only a sling, was victorious because he had the moral and spiritual stamina to stand up to his faith in the living God, that is, to reflect the divine dominion of Spirit.

The Corinthians were admonished by Paul, who understood the stern requirements of true success (I Corinthians 16:13), **"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."** And how this could be done scientifically and successfully the apostle explained in his letter to Timothy (II Timothy 1:7), **"For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."**

Mrs. Eddy's lifework was a demonstration of the supreme stamina of Spirit, ineffable tenderness and compassion, united with the firmness of spiritual reality. And all her writings express the staminal qualities of Spirit. A phrase once used by her, but not referring to herself, indicated her own character and trenchantly described the grand stability of her life. In a letter to the editor of a Concord, New Hampshire, newspaper, in expressing gratitude to the people of that city, she said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 163), **"I love its people—love their scholarship, friendship, and granite character."**

In what better way can all people bear witness to the truth and the stabilizing power of Christian Science, in a changing world, than by facing the issues of life with "granite character," based upon an understanding of God and the real man in His likeness!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

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THE TEMPLE OF THE OLYMPIAN ZEUS AT ATHENS

THE TEMPLE of the Olympian Zeus, known as The Olympieum, is a monument of the late Greek era. It was constructed between 174 B. C. and 131 A. D. Erected in generous proportions, it exemplifies the Corinthian style employed in the later days of Greece, replacing the Ionic which had prevailed hitherto. The columns, which are fluted and surmounted by the typical foliate Corinthian capital, are gigantic in proportion. It was not characteristic of the Greeks to build in colossal dimensions and this is the only Greek temple of such magnitude.

It made an impressive sight, although the structure was never brought to completion. Historians record that the Olympieum was originally constructed in the Doric style, planned by Pisistratus about 530 B. C. Because it was so large, it remained unfinished. Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria resumed its construction in 174 B. C., replacing the Doric order with the Corinthian. Augustus continued the job, and, during the period of Hadrian, it was enlarged so that it contained one hundred of these large columns. Only fifteen of them have survived the ravages of time and history.

DOROTHY ADLOW

ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΣΘΕΝΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς ἕνα ταχέως μεταβαλλόμενον κόσμον καμμία τάξις ἢ τμῆμα λαοῦ ἐξαιρεῖται ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ κάμνῃ τὰς ἀναγκαίας διευθετήσεις ἵνα ἀντιμετωπίζῃ τὰς νέας καταστάσεις. Εἶναι, λοιπόν, ὑψίστως ἀναγκαῖον δι'ὅλους νὰ δράξουν τὴν ὑποκειμένην σημασίαν τῶν μεταβολῶν αὐτῶν ὥστε αἱ μεταστάσεις νὰ γίνωνται ὅσον τὸ δυνατὸν ἁρμονικαὶ καὶ ἐποικοδομητικαί. Ἐνῷ ἡ ἀστασία εἰς τὰ ἀνθρώπινα ζητήματα παρουσιάζει πρόβλημα ποὺ εἶναι κοινὸν εἰς ὅλους, οἱ ἄγρυπνοι νέοι σήμερον κυττάζουν γύρω των καὶ ζητοῦν διακαῶς τὸ ὀρθὸν εἶδος βοηθείας εἰς τὴν ἵδρυσιν τῶν σταδιοδρομιῶν των.

Ἕν μόνον πρᾶγμα ὑπάρχει τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ καθαρίσῃ ἱκανοποιητικῶς ὅλας τὰς ἀβεβαιότητας, καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι ἡ διδασκαλία καὶ ἡ ἄσκησις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διότι ἡ διδασκαλία αὕτη εἶναι αὐτὸ ποὺ τὸ ὄνομά της ἐμφαίνει, δηλαδή, Χριστιανικῶς ἐπιστημονική. Ἕνα τῶν πρώτων πραγμάτων τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς διδάσκει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη περὶ τῶν ἐνοχλητικῶν τούτων μεταβολῶν ποὺ συμβαίνουν τώρα εἶναι ὅτι, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῶν ἐπιφανειακῶν φαινομένων, δὲν εἶναι πραγματικαί. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἐκθέτει καθαρῶς τὸ ζήτημα ὅπου γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 223): "Τὰ θαύματα, αἱ συμφοραί, καὶ ἡ ἁμαρτία θὰ ἀφθονοῦν πολὺ περισσότερον καθὼς ἡ ἀλήθεια ὠθεῖ ἐπὶ τῶν θνητῶν τὰς ἀποκρουομένας ἀπαιτήσεις αὐτῆς· ἀλλ'ἡ τρομακτικὴ θρασύτης τῆς ἁμαρτίας καταστρέφει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ προεμφαίνει τὸν θρίαμβον τῆς ἀληθείας. Ὁ Θεὸς θὰ ἀνατρέπῃ, ἑωσοῦ ἔλθῃ ἐκεῖνος εἰς ὃν ἀνήκει'."

"Ὅταν ὁ Θεὸς ἐννοῆται ὡς θεία Ἀρχή, ἔστω καὶ εἰς μικρὸν βαθμόν, μία ὀξεῖα διαστολὴ ἀποκαλύπτεται μεταξὺ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τοῦ κακοῦ ποὺ φαίνονται νὰ εἶναι τόσον ἀδιεξόδως ἀνακατωμμένα εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας καταστάσεις. Ἐὰν ἀκολουθήσωμεν τὴν διαστολὴν αὐτὴν προσεκτικά, θὰ ἴδωμεν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν διαρκῶς διαπτύσσεται καὶ μεγαλώνει εἰς τὴν ἐκδήλωσιν, καὶ τὸ κακὸν εἴτε ἐξαφανίζεται ἢ ὡριμάζει διὰ καταστροφήν. Ὥστε ἐὰν ὁ νέος χρησιμοποιήσῃ τὸν φωτισμὸν τῆς Ἀληθείας ὅστις εἶναι ἰδικός του νὰ τὸν χρησιμοποιήσῃ καὶ ἀποδείξῃ, καθὼς διδάσκεται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, δύναται νὰ μείνῃ βέβαιος ὅτι αἱ συγχύζουσαι ἀβεβαιότητες θὰ ἐξαφανισθοῦν, καὶ ἡ πεῖρά του θὰ διαπτυχθῇ εἰς τάξιν, ἁρμονίαν, καὶ εὐχαρίστησιν.

Μεταξὺ τῶν πολλῶν ἀνεκτιμήτων μαθημάτων τὰ ὁποῖα ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη θὰ ἐντυπώσῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ νεαροῦ ἐρευνητοῦ εἶναι ἡ ἀνάγκη νὰ ἀναπτύσσῃ πνευματικὸν σθένος, ἐνῷ οἱ κυμαινόμενοι κανόνες καὶ καταστάσεις φαίνεται νὰ θέτουν τόσους κινδύνους καθ'ὁδόν. Θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ σημειωθῇ, ὅμως, ὅτι ἡ ἔμφασις αὕτη ἐπὶ τοῦ σθένους εἶναι ἀπαίτησις τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διότι ἄνευ τοῦ σθένους οὐδεμία ἀξία λόγου σταδιοδρομία δύναται νὰ ἱδρυθῇ. Καὶ τί εἶναι σθένος; Ὁρίζεται ἐν μέρει ὡς "ἱκανότης δι'ἀντοχήν." Εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἱκανότης ἑνὸς νὰ ἵσταται ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τεθειμένου κανόνος. Τὸ πνευματικὸν σθένος εἶναι ἡ ἱκανότης ἑνὸς νὰ βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀληθείας δι'ὁδηγίαν εἰς τὸ νὰ κάμνῃ ἀποφάσεις καὶ νὰ πράττῃ τὸ δίκαιον μὲ σθένος καὶ ὁλοσχερότητα ἐνώπιον τοῦ φόβου, τῆς ἀντιστάσεως, τῆς γελοιοποιήσεως, ἢ τῆς ἀποθαρρύνσεως. Εἶναι ἡ διάκρισις καὶ τὸ θάρρος νὰ ἱδρύσῃ τὴν ζωήν του ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγαθότητος καὶ τῆς ταπεινῆς βοηθητικότητος. Τὸ σθένος εἰς τὸν χαρακτῆρα ἱκανόνει ἕνα νὰ ἀντιμετωπίζῃ ἐπιτυχῶς τοὺς δεινοὺς ἀγῶνας τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ζωῆς· νὰ ἐκλέγῃ ἀκριβῶς μεταξὺ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τοῦ ἀδίκου, τοῦ ἐποικοδομητικοῦ καὶ τοῦ καταστρεπτικοῦ τρόπου, τοῦ φιλανθρώπου καὶ τοῦ μὴ τοιούτου τρόπου εἰς τὴν ταχεῖαν δοσοληψίαν τῆς ἐργασίας τῆς ἡμέρας. Τὸ πνευματικὸν τοῦτο σθένος εἶναι ἰδιότης ἥτις ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν ἄπειρον θείαν συνείδησιν, ἤ Νοῦν.

Τὸ πνευματικὸν σθένος εἶναι πνευματικὴ ἀνάγκη, καὶ διὰ τὰ μορφωτικὰ ἔτη καὶ διὰ τὴν καλοσχεδιασμένην σταδιοδρομίαν. Εἶναι μία ἀπαιτουμένη σειρὰ παραδόσεων εἰς ὅλας τὰς τάξεις τοῦ σχολείου τῆς ζωῆς, σειρὰ εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν πάντες πρέπει νὰ ἐξέχουν ἐὰν θέλουν νὰ ἀποκτήσουν τι ὅπως τὴν ἀληθῆ ἐπιτυχίαν.

Ποία Βιβλικὴ ἐξουσία ὑπάρχει διὰ τὴν ἔμφασιν ἐπὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ σθένους εἰς τὸν χαρακτῆρα; Σχεδὸν κάθε βιβλίον τῆς Βίβλου εἶναι, ἀμέσως ἢ ἐμμέσως, ἰσχυρὰ πραγματεία ἐπὶ τῆς ἀσκήσεως τοῦ σθένους καθ'ὅλας του τὰς ἐκδηλώσεις. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, δὲν θὰ εἴχομεν Βίβλον ἐὰν οἱ μεγάλοι χαρακτῆρες της δὲν ἦσαν πλήρεις σθεναρῶν ἀρετῶν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (Science and Health, p. 514): "'Η ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ προθυμία, καὶ ἡ καρτερία παρομοιάζονται πρὸς 'τὰ κτήνη τὰ ἐπὶ χιλίων ὀρέων.' Φέρουν τὰς ἀποσκευὰς τῆς αὐστηρᾶς ἀποφάσεως, καὶ συμβαδίζουν μὲ τὸν ἀνώτατον σκοπόν." Ὁ νεαρὸς Δαβίδ, ἐπὶ παραδείγματι, ἀντιμετωπίζων φαινομενικῶς κατασυντριπτικὴν ἐπίθεσιν μόνον μὲ μίαν σφενδόνην, ἐξῆλθε νικητὴς διότι εἶχε τὸ ἠθικὸν καὶ πνευματικὸν σθένος νὰ ἐγερθῇ εἰς τὸ ὕψος τῆς πίστεώς του εἰς τὸν ζῶντα Θεόν, δηλαδή, νὰ ἀνταγκλᾷ τὴν θείαν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ Πνεύματος.

Οἱ Κορίνθιοι συνεβουλεύθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου, ὅστις ἠννόει τὰς αὐστηρὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τῆς ἀληθοῦς ἐπιτυχίας (Κορινθίους Α' 16:13), "Γρηγορεῖτε, στήκετε ἐν τῇ πίστει, ἀνδρίζεσθε, κραταιοῦσθε." Καὶ πῶς αὐτὸ ἠδύνατο νὰ γίνῃ ἐπιστημονικῶς καὶ ἐπιτυχῶς, ἐξήγησεν ὁ ἀπόστολος ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ του πρὸς τὸν Τιμόθεον (Τιμόθεον Β' 1:7), "Οὐ γὰρ ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν ὁ Θεὸς πνεῦμα δειλίας, ἀλλὰ δυνάμεως, καὶ ἀγάπης, καὶ σωφρονισμοῦ."

Ἡ ἐργασία τῆς ζωῆς τῆς Mrs. Eddy ἦτο ἀπόδειξις τοῦ ὑπερόχου σθένους τοῦ Πνεύματος, ἀνέκφραστος τρυφερότης καὶ εὐσπλαχνία, ἡνωμένη μὲ τὴν στερεότητα τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος. Καὶ ὅλα τὰ συγγράμματά της ἐκδηλοῦν τὰς σθεναρὰς ἰδιότητάς τοῦ Πνεύματος. Μία φράσις τὴν ὁποίαν μετεχειρίσθη μίαν φοράν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀναφερομένη εἰς ἑαυτήν, ἔδειξε τὸν χαρακτῆρά της καὶ καθαρῶς περιέγραψε τὴν ἔξοχον σταθερότητα τοῦ βίου της. Εἷς μίαν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τὸν συντάκτην μιᾶς ἐφημερίδος τῆς Concord, New Hampshire, ἐκφράζουσα τὴν εὐγνωμοσύνην της πρὸς τὸν λαὸν τῆς πόλεως αὐτῆς, εἶπε (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 163), "'Αγαπῶ τὸν λαόν της—ἀγαπῶ τὴν εὐρυμάθειαν, τὴν φιλίαν, καὶ τὸν γρανιτώδη χαρακτῆρα των."

Μὲ ποῖον καλλίτερον τρόπον δύνανται πάντες νὰ μαρτυροῦν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τῆς στερεοποιούσης δυνάμεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἰς ἕνα μεταβαλλόμενον κόσμον, ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίζουν τὰ ζητήματα τῆς ζωῆς μὲ "γρανιτώδη χαρακτῆρα", βασιζόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου καθ'ὁμοίωσίν Του!

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Man's New Slaves

PLATO'S OBSERVATION that all high civilization had been, and must in the nature of things continue to be, founded upon slavery—a great source which the Nazis constantly quote to justify themselves—was a bleak but true observation as of his day. It is still a true observation, but with a difference. Man in our century has created his slaves, not of flesh and blood, but of steel, rubber, and synthetic materials equal to them. Mankind is in possession of millions and millions of serfs, who ask nothing but subsistence, who respond to orders with invariable docility, who have neither minds to question nor hearts to revolt: perfect slaves. They are machines. . . .

Human slavery of any kind must be abolished because mechanical slavery has come. The mechanical slaves are better than the human slaves. Mankind can at long last be—if they want to be—civilized and humane at the same time. This is the remarkable fact of our century.—From "Listen, Hans," by DOROTHY THOMPSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

With Music in Our Hearts

SPARTA WAS EVER a dour place. She stared over her harsh hills with disapproval at Athens upon the plain below. Athens of the gleaming towers, girt about with vineyards and the blue brilliance of sea. With stern disdain, Sparta of the Hills looked down upon her sister city, along whose streets youths danced and in whose porticoes philosophers sat at ease with their talk and their dishes of honey.

All day long on the flanks of Hymettus, a hum of bees could be heard and the fragrance of flowers floated from this mount to titillate the nostrils of shepherds. Shepherds who sat in laziness on stones, blowing tunes from two-branched pipes or scraping gut strings for newly carven frames of harps. The mount was rife with tunes—tunes of bees and trees and breezes. The streams had their own tunes, too, and in the coves of the many-scalloped shore the sea flowed and broke and sent skyward a multitude of small melodies. Dreaming up on the slopes, the herders caught such melodies, carried them back into the city, where folk were too busy to stop and hearken to the singing of earth and of waters.

The people of Athens welcomed all melodies. Music was a part of every man's education. Life sang and men sang, and the two strode together under the Aegean sun. The air over Athens was bright and clear. Days were meant to be clear and happy—so the Athenians believed. Sometimes men must fight, but mostly they must make music with cymbals and pipes and the long, sweet strings of the harp.

However, Sparta had another attitude. The years were fashioned for fighting, not for singing, the Spartans said. So they took the boys from the softness of homes, put them in barracks to make their minds and muscles hard. The girls they hardened, too, to rid them of mildness. Love mattered less than a strong sword-arm. Music made men effeminate. Sparta stuck to her marching-drums, her seven-stringed harp without much sweetness of sound.

The Greeks were not yet Greeks—they were Spartans or Athenians. The Hill State believed in the military, put its faith in physical brawn. The Plain City knew better. Wisdom told her that the power of music outlasts most things. When one among her citizens set himself to fashion a new harp with eleven instead of seven strings, she was glad.

History records this harper's name as Timotheus, together with this story. One fine spring morning, when the streams were merrily singing down the slopes, he slung his eleven-stringed instrument across his shoulders and trudged away to conquer the heart of Sparta. Up from the plain he went, with music in his breast, and the music of living things around him; for the sheep and goats were also going up from the coast to seek fresh pasturage, as they did every April. Over the tilted fields oxen were plowing the thin soil, and the pattering feet of pack asses struck rhythms from the rocks as they climbed behind him on the narrow, upland trail. Their masters exchanged merry greetings with Timotheus, the musician; and, wherever he went among the little villages which lay hidden in the hills, the maids and youths began to dance and to follow him. Dream and joy do not die so easily as dictators decide! When he came at last into the capital itself, rumor had already run before him. The City Fathers of Sparta, cloaked in severity and goatskin, were prepared to deal out judgment to Timotheus the Harper. Without ceremony he was haled before them.

"Cut away those offending strings!" they commanded. "Leave our city at once! Your music is demoralizing our lads and maids, causing them to caper like unruly kids. A seven-stringed lyre Sparta has always had and she needs nothing new. If ever you or your instrument pass within our gates again, death will be awaiting you both."

So Timotheus the Harper lifted his mute mate, trod between rows of silenced young, and shook the dust of the harsh hills forever from his blithe soles.

Sparta is long since gone and her wars finished, while the music of Athens still resound in our hearts and halls! For a thousand years, the so-called "Greek mode" was the basis of European melody, and the ancient harp of Athens traveled westward even unto the castles of Erin! Our very word "music" comes from the old Greek; and only this week I have talked with an American musician who has heard the old Greek chants in the church of gentle Ambrose at Milan. Chants modified, of course, to suit the Christian notion of worship, but based on the four-note scale the ancient Athenians used. It was Ambrose himself, Bishop of Milan from 374 A. D. till 397, who changed and enriched the historic pagan chants to fit his own church and we now give them his name. The harp also had its place in early Christian worship and the Psalms were sung to the sound of its strings. Indeed, among the Franks and Germans of those early centuries, a harpist was held in high honor and any who injured a harper's hand in brawl or battle were severely punished. But none loved the harp more than Brian Boru, High King of Ireland in the year 1000 Anno Domini! In the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, one may see a replica of the harp he loved to play. That harp which still flies on little Eire's banner, the only national banner in the world to celebrate a musical instrument. It joys the heart just to look at it!

Do dictators ever study the history of music, I wonder? Not drum-beats, but those soaring melodies which become one voice of universal beauty.

LEO HESPER

Communication On Five Levels

ABOUT A WEEK BEFORE, I had met Nicholas Kazan, the poet, on one of his visits to Poros, and we had traced the levels of Greek communication. . . . We had started with the "pure" language, which is used in official documents and speeches and by the more pedagogical literary men. The newspaper language is a step more colloquial. After that is the demotic, the spoken, language, a mixture of several languages and about as close to the Hellenic as modern English is to Chaucer's language. The next level is a private kind of communication between intimates, in which one or at the most two cunningly chosen words are spoken, occasionally with a single deft gesture, to convey a message that would ordinarily require several sentences. This is not what we mean by "laconic"; it is an elaborate deviousness and springs from the Levantine love of mystery and complication, a very advanced and sophisticated playfulness. Gesture is the next level. And it is a complete language in itself. When Granny Sophoula told a story, her words were merely a feeble accompaniment for her vivid gestures and pantomime. Most people used gestures not in place of words, but as an entirely different kind of communication. They didn't even think in words while gesturing; their thoughts went closer to the object than words can go, more directly to the person signaled, too. The greater the sympathy and understanding between people, the subtler their gesturing.—From "People of Poros—a Portrait of a Greek Island Village," by PETER GRAY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Winter Tones

Shadow invades the sense
Snow-shadow blue and cold.
Three starlings, black, intense,
Hold
Mute conference:
The branch is bold
Webbed on a faded sky.
The birds are huddled, old.
Sunset makes no pretense
But turns to purple ashes.
Here in the dooryard shadows throng
more dense:
Shadow pervades the sense
Snow shadow blue and cold.

C. E. C.

Strange Language

Snowflakes, hurrying down at dusk
Whisper each to each
In their chill, faint speech.
They seal the windows
And whisper at the panes,
They mound the fence-rails
Along the hidden lanes,
Festoon the trees and plume the grass,
Dressing in silk, in wool,
In silver the prosaic earth,
Building without a tool,
Whispering as they work,
Whispering each to each
In their strange, continuous speech.

IMOGEN HAWTHORNE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Why Not a War Cabinet? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

President Roosevelt, it can be reliably reported, is considering the setting up of a war cabinet. It would take in the seventeen administrators of the principal war agencies.

Its main purpose would be to settle disputes among the agency chiefs in their early rather than in their aggravated stages, to minimize name-calling among high Government officials which only turns an honest controversy into a personal impasse, and to harmonize policy on the home front.

Now, everything which the President considers, he doesn't necessarily do—fortunately—but this is one of the steps which some of his closest advisers believe it would be unfortunate if he didn't take.

The reason, as Mr. Roosevelt found as soon as he had time to turn around after getting back from Casablanca, is that in recent weeks the Administration has been suffering from an inordinate amount of "Czar" trouble.

Czar trouble is one of Washington's more troublesome wartime maladies. Unless carefully protected against, it is positively contagious. One Czar, of course, doesn't get into much trouble—at least not minor trouble. Three or four Czars can probably get along with one another pretty tolerably. But there is a plethora of Czars in the capital, at least they seem to be a plethora to each other, and at one time or another most all of the top directors have got into important scraps and disagreements with one another—open disagreements openly arrived at.

When Mr. Ickes isn't disagreeing with the Office of Price Administration on fuel, when Mr. McNutt isn't airing his controversy, in Congress or out, with Secretary Henry L. Stimson, when Rubber Administrator Jeffers isn't battling with Undersecretary of War Patterson—and tossing in an occasional remark about "Army loafers" to boot—when Elmer Davis isn't discharging his duties by reminding some high official that his speech hadn't been "cleared" and that his utterances are damaging the war effort. When—well, when some of these things aren't happening it seems as though the defense agency Czars just weren't busy at their work.

High Questions of Policy Need Resolving

Sometime or other most all of the Czars have had their squabbles. In the main they are not unexpected or unreasonable squabbles; they stem from the fact that high questions of policy have to be resolved, and when they are resolved by screaming across the headlines instead of talking across the conference table, then time-wasting controversy develops. Then they call it an impasse, although it is really not an impasse because ultimately a solution is found. As Mr. McNutt remarked about one of his controversies with a fellow administrator: "The Commander in Chief is the final authority, and I expect to have lunch with him tomorrow."

Of course, the President is the final authority and his Czars are frequently wanting to catch his ear or a corner of his lunch tray. But this is the hard way, the long way, the irritant way. Differences become deep disagreements because the decision is delayed. Disagreements become confusing controversies because they are unnecessarily debated in public; personal relationships are marred and issues magnified when officials feel that they have to shout to win the President's attention.

These are the circumstances which cause the White House to give serious consideration at last to the formation of a war cabinet, which would take in the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director; Donald Nelson, Price Administrator; Prentiss Brown, and the other chiefs of the main war agencies.

Such a Cabinet Worked Well With Wilson

President Wilson had such a war cabinet and it worked well. It used to meet in the second floor study of the White House at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday afternoons—the day after the regular cabinet session. It included Newton Baker, Josephus Daniels, Bernard Baruch, Herbert Hoover, William McAdoo and others. President Wilson would usually open these meetings by pushing a bowl of flowers on his flat-topped desk out of the way so that his view would not be impeded and remark: "Now, gentlemen, have you any troubles today?" He would then proceed around the group, hearing from each of his administrators. One of them remarked recently that in his 30 years of business experience he had never been associated with a body of executives who worked so harmoniously and so effectively. In this manner President Wilson settled or paved the way for the settlement of such typical problems of World War I as these:

A dispute between the railroads and fuel administration as to the price to be paid by the railroads for coal.

Pooling of all economic resources by the United States and their allies and the formula of a munitions control with headquarters in Europe.

Co-operation with regard to wage increases in various industries.

These problems have a familiar ring. They are on a larger scale today, but they are fundamentally the same and their solution will come better by council than by controversy. If the President doesn't act soon to establish such a war cabinet, it is likely that Congress will take the initiative to accomplish the same effect. Ten Senators have introduced a bill calling for the establishment of a "civilian office of war mobilization," and if Mr. Roosevelt wants to avert having Congress throw another tent over the war agencies he may persuade himself that the time for a real war cabinet is at hand.

Huge 'Ice Tongs' Devised to Raise Sunken Ships

Arrangement resembling floating dry dock described by author of 'I Dive for Treasure'—Ships up to 40,000 tons could be salvaged in move to put torpedoed ships back into action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Spectacular opportunities for salvaging sunken vessels are envisaged here in a device for that purpose designed by a long-time deep sea diver. Its inventor believes his proposal should prove of immediate value to the United Nations in putting torpedoed ships back into commission quickly.

Lieut. Harry E. Rieseberg, authority on sunken treasure reclamation, whose considerable adventures have lately been recounted by himself in a book "I Dive For Treasure," advocates an arrangement resembling a floating dry dock to which sunken hulks could be raised by mammoth "ice tongs." His invention, projected to recover ships up to 40,000 tons, would cost no more than one large freighter.

This floating dry dock, 520 feet long and 210 feet wide, would have a 460-foot well in the middle Sixteen giant steel grapplers, similar to large-scale ice tongs and powered by 30 hoisting machines, would be lowered from the well to grip and lift up into the dock the wreck being salvaged.

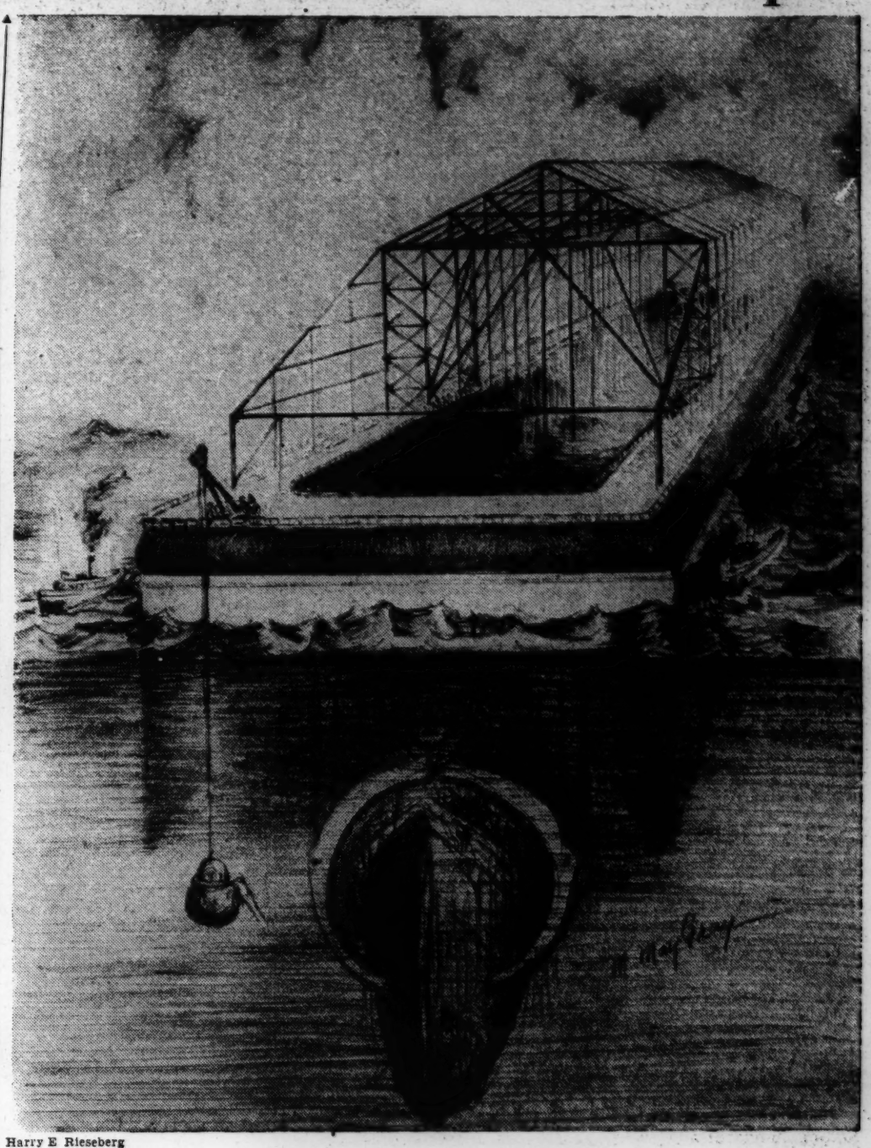
Lieutenant Rieseberg says that these grapplers carry out a new concept in marine construction inasmuch as the more weight is placed upon them, the more they tighten their grip on the hulk they are lifting. He claims that his invention would obviate the more tedious and dangerous work of divers under present salvage processes.

He estimates that the device will lift a wreck from depths of 2,500 or 3,000 feet in 12 hours. Even so, some experts who have been asked to comment on his invention observe that its size and slowness in transit would make it an enemy target in wartime almost certainly.

As far as peacetime feasibility goes, history furnishes the inventors ample assurances that the sea holds tremendous unrecovered treasures, all apart from what has gone to the bottom since this war began. He believes that the $3,000,000 of treasure commonly reckoned to be waiting salvaging only conservatively hints what there is on the ocean bed.

In 1893, Lieut.-Commander Richardson Clover, once chief of the hydrographic office of the United States Navy, said that reliable statistics showed an average annual loss at that time of 2,172 vessels. While sinkings do not always involve treasure, 25,000,000 tons of shipping were lost in World War I and the twentieth century had already seen the Merida go down off the Virginia Capes in 1911 with $5,500,000 and the Hapsburg jewels on board. Sunken argossies of the days of the Spanish and Portuguese explorers are supposed to represent fabulous sums still challenging recovery efforts.

Lieutenant Rieseberg believes that his novel salvaging device promises that deep sea treasure expeditions will rank among postwar businesses.



Harry E Rieseberg

Hooking Them From the Depths

Inventor designs new way for pulling war wrecks off the sea bottom into huge dry dock where repairs could be made quickly and the ship released for use.

Air Ground Crews Training Where Japanese Encamped

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Eight thousand Japanese had bivouacked there not long before. Evidences of their occupation were visible on the shore of the small fresh-water lake near by. The American Colonel said a few words in low tones to a Lieutenant in command of a platoon of commando-type troops. The Lieutenant nodded, saluted, made a "follow-me" signal to his platoon of green-jumpered riflemen, and led them off through ankle-deep water and slushy turf.

It reads like a story of a battle in New Guinea, to begin with, but the scene is Tanforan race track, just a few miles down the Peninsula from San Francisco, within sight of the Bay.

The 8,000 Japanese were encamped there not so long ago. Now some thousands of American soldiers in training are there, occupying the same flimsy barracks, eating much the same meals, enjoying little more in the way of personal liberty, surrounded by high fences, with guards at the gates.

Tanforan gives answer to any charges that ever have been made that the Japanese evacuees were called upon to stand more hardship than the exigencies of war demanded. Tanforan also gives answer to the recent charges made to Congress that the evacuees have been or are being "pampered" or "coddled." The United States soldiers are not being cruelly treated, nor are they pampered; neither were the Japanese citizens and aliens whose removal from the coastal combat zone became necessary.

Air Assembly Center

Tanforan assembly center, as it was called when occuped by the Japanese evacuees, is now officially Camp Tanforan. It is now an assembly center for the IV Air Service Area Command. Its job is to train the Air Service commandos — the ground crews attached to every combat squadron: mechanics, machine gunners, camouflage experts, clerical workers, maintenance men.

Tanforan race track is only one of several similar institutions taken over by the Western Defense Command last spring for the assembly of 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. It is only one of several which, having been built up and conditioned for the housing and feeding of great masses of people, are converted now to the use of Army troops.

The Japanese, once quartered in these assembly centers not far from the coast, have been moved farther inland to other quick-built barracks cities which are very similar to the assembly centers. The inland centers are known as relocation centers because it is in them that the Japanese are being sifted and classified for still further removal from the coastal combat zone. Some of the known loyal ones are being sent as individuals, as family groups, to many towns, cities, and communities all over the nation, with the hope that they will be able to re-establish themselves on useful and self-sustaining bases.

The United States soldiers now occupying those long rows of barracks at Tanforan here, at Santa Anita race track in Southern California, and at other former Japanese assembly centers, eat at the same tables, sit on the same benches, sleep under the same roofs as the former occupants. The one main difference is that the soldiers are much more crowded in their sleeping quarters. All partitions have been taken out of the long barracks. Army cots are just about as close together as they can stick. Where a barracks used formerly to house at the outside 30 Japanese in family groups, it now may hold 100 young troopers, learning the arts of war.

"Every Man a Commando"

Lieut. Col. Louis A. Marillat, two-time all-American football end for West Point, veteran of eight World War campaigns, having served in combat with the armies of China, Persia, and the French Foreign Legion, is commandant of Camp Tanforan. It is his job to make "good soldiers" of the young men who come to him from all parts of the nation, equipped with special aptitudes which must be trained to the needs of the Air Service ground forces. "Every man a commando," might be said to be the training slogan of the Camp.

"Good food, good clothing, good billets, good instruction, good hospitalization; then work blazes out of them," is Colonel Marillat's training creed. His men keep going 14 hours a day and apparently thrive on the routine of duty.

The Japanese thousands who first occupied the barracks city at Tanforan could not, of course, be given the work and training routine the soldiers get.

There was complaint among the Japanese inmates. There is complaint among the soldier trainees now there. This correspondent happened in one day and ate chow with the troops, as he had previously done at Japanese centers here and there. The food in all cases was good. Still, the complaints never wholly cease.

"Any soldier who never complains," says an Army axiom, "is not likely to be the best of fighting men." This well-nigh universal penchant for complaining is common also to the Japanese suddenly shifted from their homes to life in barracks and camps.

Adding all the observable factors at the Japanese camps and at Camp Tanforan, and reducing them to a common denominator, it seems to one reporter who has made something of a specialty of this subject that there hasn't been any general pampering nor yet abuse of the Japanese evacuees. Their one-time quarters and surroundings are turning out some first-class fighting men.

Board to Scan Federal Staff On Dies List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt on Feb. 6 named a five-man interdepartmental committee within the Justice Department to consider and advise the Government on cases of alleged subversive activity on the part of federal employees.

The committee members are:

Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Oscar L. Chapman, Assistaant Secretary of the Interior; Rudolph M. Evans, a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Francis C. Brown, Solicitor of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and John Q. Cannon, Jr., legal adviser to the Civil Service Commission.

The committee is expected to consider and advise disposition of complaints such as those filed by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities. The Dies group has published 1,200 names of Government employees it accused of connections with subversive organizations. The Justice Department last year reported that of these cases it had found only two persons whom their superiors had seen fit to dismiss, while other reports had resulted in retirement of 34.

The Committee's Chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, renewed in the House Feb. 1 his attack on employees he said still were working for the Government despite his committee's investigators, and named 40 persons. On Feb. 5 the House voted tentatively to bar further salary payments to one of those Mr. Dies named—William Pickens, a war bonds promotion specialist in the Treasury. Representative Joseph Hendricks (D) of Florida said Mr. Pickens, a Negro who graduated from Yale, draws $4,600 a year.

Farmers Flock to Forums And Learn Food Short Cuts

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Ill.—Out to do the "impossible"—produce more next year with less help, less machinery, less fertilizer—farmers and farm leaders are flocking to their state agricultural colleges for the midwinter "farm and home weeks" this year to learn new methods. This time they are looking for labor shortcuts, ideas for making such machinery as they have do more work, advice on how to train "raw" labor, unskilled in farming, and so on.

That's the kind of advice they are getting, too. Nearly three decades ago the United States Government in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges began the extension service. The idea was to help agriculture become more efficient by taking the knowledge of the experiment stations out to the farmer at his plow. That service has brought farmers closer to their universities, and now it is proving of the greatest aid in the war effort.

Farmers Eager to Meet Call

For farmers want to answer their Government's call upon them for more food for this country and its allies, and they want to do it, if they possibly can, without using critical metals for new farm machinery, nor an ounce more of rubber than is necessary—and even without their own sons and the hired man who have answered the call of the armed services and war industries in many cases. With such apparent limitations, it is only through improved farming practices that they can hope to meet the demands made upon them.

To learn more about such practices, about 2,000 Illinois farmers and farm leaders traveled to the University of Illinois recently—a pretty good showing considering difficulties of labor and transportation. The meeting was doubtless typical of many held in different parts of the country.

Speakers from the agricultural college and a few from the United States Department of Agriculture and other universities offered ways to step up production to meet war demands. They tackled, for example, the farm labor problem.

Everyone knows that farming requires experience—that one can't take an army of untrained women and boys and expect them to turn into experienced farm operators over night. But that doesn't mean that this kind of labor cannot be utilized.

Industry faced a similar problem, the farm people were told by two labor experts, Walter L. Daykin, University of Iowa economist and H. C. Buchanan, of the United States Employment Service. To meet it, industry broke down complex operations into simple ones, and trained new workers to do the simple operations. Farmers were urged to do the same thing. "Forget your traditional way of doing things," said Mr. Daykin. "Break down your operations and train these new workers for special tasks."

When a woman farmer in the audience, still unhappy over her experience with city boys last year, rose to say "you pretty near have to have a college boy if you expect any real help," she was told by the experts, "We're going to have to train you to train help."

Labor "Imports" Upheld

Farmers received with some skepticism recommendations that they hire as help farmers brought to them from submarginal farms in southern Illinois and Kentucky. But officials of F. S. A. and the U. S. Employment Service who have conducted experiments assured them it has already been done in some areas with reasonable success.

Better wages for farm help, including profit-sharing plans, were urged as another means of meeting labor shortages. When it came to the machinery question, there was general agreement that the thing to do is share, whether through "swapping" or outright rental. But it seems that one of the obstacles to renting out your machinery in its idle moments has been that the farmer doesn't know what to charge. "You hate to charge your neighbor too much," said one speaker. "Still, you feel you must get a fair return to cover wear and breakage." State universities are coming to the rescue here. Both Ohio and Illinois publish pamphlets on this subject, giving schedules for particular types of machinery, the group was told.

Another way to increase production is to use better seed, speakers emphasized. The meeting had an object lesson in the annual hybrid corn contest for which results were announced at this Farm and Home Week. Before the introduction of hybrid corn, a good average yield in Iowa was 40 bushels to the acre. The average production of the 160 or more farmers who participated in this hybrid corn contest was 121.5 bushels an acre on 10-acre plots. The winner, James H. Weaver, grew 138.9 bushels an acre, while one contestant, who lost out on quality and cost of production, raised 191.6 bushels an acre.

While practical matters of production loomed big, the farm people gave thoughtful attention also to talks on international affairs and the problems of the postwar world. Many who attended are group discussion leaders at home, and they were eager to carry back new ideas.

The Country Speaks: Texas

A Native Returns (I) ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

The writer of the following article passed his early boyhood in Texas when the strip of prairie mileage between Corpus Christi and El Paso, and between San Antonio and the Indian Territory, was the empire of the old cattleman and the longhorn. After the lapse of years, he has returned there to find that places which were "cow-towns" in the days of his childhood are now thriving cities, and that farms have supplanted the open range; that oil and "white-faced Herefords have worked a magic more potent than Prospero's wand to change the Lone Star State into a highly industrialized commonwealth. This is the first of four articles.

San Antonio

Many changes in this rich Southwest are apparent to the native returning home after a lapse of years. Symptomatic of these is the scene looking outward from Alamo Plaza, in which there is a tall granite shaft to the memory of Davy Crockett and others.

Across the Plaza, at the corner of Houston Street, where in the old days was the Maverick Bank Building, is a Woolworth 5-and-10-cent store. Down Houston Street and along Alamo Plaza are "chain" shops with Eastern headquarters. About the only old landmarks remaining as they were in the long ago are the Menger Hotel and Joske's. A merchandise shop is where Schulte's Garden once stood. Even many street names have been changed, and the streets themselves are not what they used to be

In place of the old cattlemen and the cowboys, the streets are filled with soldiers, for Fort Sam Houston is here, and imitation cowboys and cowgirls of the "soda fountain" variety are years away from restoring the lost color to what was once the chief city of the Lone Star State.

The Army and trade have taken over the old town, and both the Army and trade are clothed in new raiment without the faintest resemblance to that of 40 years ago.

Nor is the change confined to San Antonio. It goes all the way from the Sabine River to the Gulf of Mexico. There was a time when one could ride over the miles from San Antonio to Corpus Christi without opening a gate; when the mesquite grass was knee high to a pony and the prairies were a gorgeous robe of bluebonnets. Today this once open ranch country is farm land, with oil derricks here and there and on many of the small farms there is an apiary, for honey raising is a big industry.

Oil Production High

There are 200 oil fields in the San Antonio area, ranging from half a mile wide to two or three miles long. This oil comes in "strips," and it costs about $1,000,000 to bring in a profitable well. The place of Texas in this industry is way up towards the top of production, the State having had an output of 439,126,000 barrels of crude oil in 1940, the last year of available statistics. This was 36 per cent of the total United States production.

Together with Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico, Texas produces about 56 per cent of the nation's total output of petroleum, 133 out of 254 counties in the State contributing to the total. Active leasing and drilling was done in all save three counties, Rusk, in East Texas, leading with a production of 52,812,979 barrels.

South of San Antonio one enters the honey shipping territory in Bee County, which got its name in 1857 from Gen. Bernard E. Bee, Sr., Secretary of War under President Houston. Nectar from the mesquite, huajillo and horsemint blossoms make this county one of the nation's leading honey-shipping regions, bringing to the apiarists more than $300,000 a year.

The farmers and ranchmen know a prosperity far greater than that of their predecessors of the old ranching days, their fertile soils producing cotton, corn sorghums, cane, broom corn, a variety of fruits and vegetables, along with their honey. On the ranches there are fine herds of Herefords, hogs, sheep and goats. Beeville has grown in the last 45 years from a "cow-town" of about 150 persons to a little city of between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants.

Similar conditions range all the way over the 86 miles that separate Beeville from the Gulf of Mexico, save that as one gets into the Rio Grande Valley, citrus culture increases and makes for a chief industry in what was once a wild, sparsely-populated, unfenced ranch country where the cattlemen needed to keep on the alert for outlaws from across the border.

High in the list of contributors to the prosperity that has come to Texas must be placed the sheep men. They are now getting from 10 to 15 cents a pound more than their normal "break-even" of 26 cents. They hold, however, that the price, frozen last year, should be 10 to 15 cents higher than it now is because of the rise in the cost of production. Their chief difficulty now is the lack of transportation and labor. Ninety per cent of the conutry's mohair comes from Texas, the United States Government being the chief wool buyer.

The same problem of labor and transportation is faced by the cattlemen. About 50 of the State's counties are devoted chiefly to ranching, riders of the range today never seeing the longhorn. Instead, the predominant animal is the "white-face" Hereford, first brought to Texas in 1876. Cattlemen estimate that 80 to 90 per cent of all ranch cattle in Texas are of this breed, the State being referred to as the "Hereford Kingdom."

Texas Herefords are the finest in the nation, winning a majority of the prizes at the National Hereford show at Dallas in 1940, the Southwestern Exhibition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth and the International Live Stock shows in Chicago and Denver.

These Herefords, oil and cotton make Texas an impregnable economic fortress as long as there are adequate transportation and open markets. The livestock industry brought more than $230,000,000 to cattlemen and farmers of the State in 1940; the production of oil and other mineral products had an estimated value of $738,300,000, and the white staple enriched the State to the amount of nearly $156,000,000—the three chief industries producing a sizable revenue of $1,124,300,000.

This, along with the other income-producing crops and manufacture, makes for a prosperous people, a constantly increasing farm and home ownership and a diminishing farm tenantry.

The opportunities the State offers are bringing new settlers to every county. Among these are a climate without the extremes of the Far North and the Deep South, millions of acres of virgin land where soil can be found suitable for any crop grown in a temperate zone and the chance every man looks for to achieve comfortable independence.

Population Density 24.4

The wide open spaces are bringing these settlers, who find scores of counties where the population is not more than 10 to the square mile, while the average density of population for the whole State of a gross land and water area of 170,173,440 square miles is about 24.4.

Crop diversification is increasing with the coming of these new settlers, although cotton continues to be the chief crop in many counties, 12 of which each produced more than 50,000 bales of lint in 1940. These are Collin, 69,358 bales; Ellis, 68,767; El Paso, 59,644; Fannin, 60,604; Fort Bend, 61,219; Grayson, 50,528; Hockley, 55,095; Hunt, 63,950; Jones, 53,827; Lamb, 58,063; Nueces, 54,141, and Wharton, 53,344.

With cotton worth about 21 cents a pound, it requires no mathematician to estimate the worth of this in dollars. The result is seen in the increase in land ownership and the decrease in farm tenantry.

The major part of this cotton country is black land—the kind to which the lover of the soil turns instinctively; whose dream is ownership of rich, productive fields where he can stand on his own ground, knowing it is his to have and to hold and from which he draws the sustenance he and his require.

Typical of this land is that embraced in Hunt County's level praries drained by branches of the Sabine and Sulphur rivers. Greenville, a city of 14,000, is the county seat. No deserted farms in this county; no deserted villages such as Goldsmith described, where "wealth accumulates and men decay." Instead, there are neat farm houses in the black lands of corn and cotton, and in the county seat, white homes that set back from tree-shaded streets, for Greenville is a "home-town" where there is neither great wealth nor great poverty; where everyone is neighbor and the latch-string hangs outside every door.

These small cities and rural areas appear in striking contrast to the big cities like Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, where movement is geared to money and trade and crowds jam the streets. In the smaller places life moves at leisurely pace, attuned to the statement of Ecclesiastes that the race is not always to the swift. Instead, life centers in the home.

It is the nearest thing to the America of half a century ago that one can find. It is epitomized in a simple, quiet social life in which there is no pretense of men and women being something they are not.

Former Daring Movie Stunt Flier Now Teaches Air Cadets to Be Careful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MATHER FIELD, Calif.—Dick Grace, movie stunt flier, is instructing fledgling Air Force pilots here in aeronautical procedure after a career largely made through "what not to do" in flying.

However, Mr. Grace believes, he can show students how to act in an emergency. In his film work he has done it many times, for despite careful planning stunts often go wrong.

Mr. Grace made movie stunt flying a high art in such films as "Young Eagles," "Wings," "Hell's Angels" and "Lilac Time." In 19 years of flying for the films he made 47 prearranged crashes in order to contribute thrills to customers.

A World War Navy flier, Mr. Grace entered the films when asked by Tom Mix to perform stunts in one of his films. He worked with Mr. Mix for five years doing wing walking, changing planes in midair, and aerobatics required by film plots. He also "doubled" for actors jumping into fire nets from high buildings, rolling automobiles over cliffs, and making high dives into water.

Then Mr. Grace convinced studio officials he could pilot a plane so they could take actual shots of air crashes. His first contract was to taxi a plane into a ditch. He emerged from this unscathed but his plane a complete wreck.

After this, Mr. Grace preformed such precision work as spot crashes at a point designated by the movie director, sometimes "on the nose," or hitting on the wings, making "nose overs" and other spectacular jobs.

In performing movie stunts, Mr. Grace usually had the electrical switch placed next to the throttle, or "gun," instead of on the instrument board. Webbed belts were placed across his chest and below the knees. The oil gauge was padded as were the switch and timepiece.

The gas tank usually contained only enough fuel for the takeoff and short run to the designated spot.

They'll Teach Own Tongue —29 Japanese Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACATON, Ariz.—Twenty-nine young Japanese men, evacuees at the Rivers Relocation Center near here, recently volunteered for duty with the Military Intelligence Language School at Savage, Minn.

When they left, the expectation was that most of them would be assigned as instructors. All are natives of the United States, speak both English and Japanese fluently.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 500,250
1943 volume to date 23,168,612
1942 volume to date 15,071,695

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Saturday	44.1	Prev day	44.0
Month ago	41.8	Year ago	37.9
'42-3 high	44.2	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott pf (4) †	20	112	112	112	
Adams Exp (.45e)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Addressograph (1)	6	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	6	40	39¾	40	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	3	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	43	1	1	1	
Alleghany pf xw	1	7	7	7	— ½
Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Alleghny Lud (2e)	31	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Allied Ch&Dye(6a)	1	151	151	151	
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
Allied St .15g	24	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Allis Ch Mfg (1)	20	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
Alpha P C (¼g)	8	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	2	73	72½	72½	— ½
Amalgam Leather	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Am Ag Ch (1.20a)	3	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Am Airline (1½e)	4	54⅛	53¾	54	
Am Bank N (.10g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Am Bk N pf (3) †	50	48	48	48	
Am Br Sh (1.70e)	3	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Am Br Sh pf 5¼ †	10	128½	128½	128½	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	1	4⅛	4	4	
Am Can (3)	1	78⅞	78¼	78¼	—1¼
Am Can pf (7) †	40	175	174	174	—1¼
Am Car & Fdy	15	29	28½	29	— ⅛
AmCar&F pf 8.29g	13	72⅜	71¾	72	— ½
Am Ch & C (2)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	1	97½	97½	97½	
Am Distillery	5	16½	16½	16½	Feb 5
Am Colortype .4De	2	7	7	7	
Am Crystal S 2½e	11	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
Am Encaustic Til	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Export (2)	9	25¾	25	25¾	
Am & For Pow	13	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	1	34	34	34	
Am Hide & Leath	23	3	2⅞	3	
Am Home (2.40)	7	54⅛	54½	54⅜	— ⅜
Am Ice pf (½e)	2	41	40	40	—1½
Am International	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Am Locomotive	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	2	83¼	82¼	82¼	—1⅞
Am M & Fdy (.80)	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
Am M & Met(1½e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
Am Pow & Lt	26	1½	1⅜	1½	
Am P&L $6 pf	3	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	8	20¼	19½	19¾	— ½
Am R & S (.15g)	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll M .20g	4	11½	11⅜	11½	
Am R M pf 4½ †	380	60½	60	60	— ½
Am Safety R (¾e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Seat (1e)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Ship B (3e) †	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
Am Smelt (2)	8	39⅜	39	39¼	— ⅜
Am Smelt pf (7) †	120	148	148	148	—2
Am Snuff (.60g)	3	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	20	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Am Stores ½g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Am Sum Tob (2e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	131⅞	131½	131⅞	+ ½
Am Tobacco B 3a	9	52	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	6	52	51⅞	51⅞	
Am Tob pf (6) †	40	140	139¼	139¾	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Am Viscose ½g	12	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Am Water Works	22	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	61½	60½	60½	— ½
Am Woolen	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	5	48½	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅞
Anaconda C (2½e)	22	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½e †	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¾
Anchor Hock (1e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
A P W Paper	5	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
Arch-D-M (½g)	1	37	37	37	
Arm Del of (7)	3	110	110	110	— ¼
Armour III	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	2	52½	52¼	52½	
Arnold Const ½	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Associated DG ½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Atch T&SF 1½g	6	46¾	46⅛	46¼	— ⅝
Atch T&SF pf (5)	2	72	71¾	72	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	9	28	27¼	27½	— ½
Atl G&W In (3e)	4	22	22	22	+ ½
Atlantic Refin .15g	5	21¾	21¼	21½	
Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
Atlas Corp (½e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Atlas Powd (¾g)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	
Austin Nichols	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Aust Nich pr A †	10	35	34	34	— ½
Aviation Cp (⅓e)	27	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct (1e)	13	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½k †	20	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
Barber Asphalt	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Barker Bros (½e)	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	8	14¼	13¾	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	1	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Batuice Cream(1a)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
Bell Airc (2e)	14	13½	13	13	— ⅝
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	14	36½	36	36	— ¼
Benef Ind L 1¾e	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	14	93¼	93⅛	93¼	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅝
Beth Steel (1½g)	16	58¾	58¼	58¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Blumenth pf 14e †	60	95¼	95	95	+10
Boeing Airp (1e)	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	9	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
Bridgeport Brass 1	12	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¾g	1	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½e	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Budd Mfg	35	4⅛	4	4	
Budd Mfg pf †	40	82½	82	82	— ⅝
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
Bullard Co (2½e)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Burling Mills 35g	10	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Burl M pf 2¾	2	56½	56½	56½	
Burl M pf 2¾ cld	2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Burr Add M (.60)	6	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Bush TB pf2¼e†	50	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Butte C&Z (¼e)	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	4	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Byers pf 1.82k †	40	74	73¾	74	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	1	39	39	39	+1
Can Dr G A (.60)	10	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅝
Can Pacific	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Caro C&O (5) †	180	90	90	90	— ½
Carpenter Stl 2½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	87¾	87½	87¾	— ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	9	43⅝	43⅜	43½	
Celanese Corp (2)	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	97	97	97	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	120½	120½	120½	
Celotex Corp (½)	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	85	85	85	—1
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅞
Certain-teed Prod	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf †	120	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
Chain Belt (¾g)	1	13	13	13	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	20	101	101	101	+1
Ches & Ohio (3a)	10	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Chi & E III A .59g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Chi Great West	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	7	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½e	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	19	17	16½	17	+ ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	38	37½	38	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	8	⅝	½	½	
Chi R I 6% pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 pf	3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
Chrysler Cp (3½e)	18	71¾	71	71	— ½
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
City Investing †	20	29	29	29	—1
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	50	85	85	85	+1
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	40	112¼	111½	111½	+ ¼
Clev Grap Br (2e)	3	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	41	41	41	
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	—1⅛
Colgate-P-P 4½a	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 1pf †	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Col & Sou 2pf †	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Colum Br A 1½e	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Colum Br B 1½e	6	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Colum G & El	27	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	49¾	49½	49¾	
Colum Pict (⅓e)	1	10¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	21	32	31	31	
Comi Solvents .60e	16	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	107	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Comw & Sou pf	13	39¾	39	39⅜	— ⅛
Com'with Ed .35g	8	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1a)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Consol Aircraft	4	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	40	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¾
Cons Copperm .45e	19	5½	5⅜	5½	
Cons Edison(1.60)	35	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
Consol Film Ind	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
ConsFilm in pf 1e	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Consol Oil (½)	20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Conser P pf 4½ †	50	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
Container Corp ¼g	9	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	100	100	100	+ ½
Cont Can (1¼e)	3	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .65e	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.55e)	83	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Delaw 1	19	28¾	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	120	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
Corn Prodcts 2.60	7	57⅜	57	57½	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7 †	80	177¾	177⅜	177¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc (¾e)	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Coty International	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	9	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Crane cv pf 5 †	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh ⅜g	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	1	22⅜	22	22¼	— ⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	4	34¾	34	34	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Cudahy Pack	2	13	13	13	
Curtis Publishing	41	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	40	42¼	42	42	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	8	23¼	22½	23	+ ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	59	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	10	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1¼e	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
Davega Stores ½e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Daviso Ch .60e	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Decca Records .60a	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	19	29	28⅞	28⅞	
Deere pf 1.40	4	32	32	32	
Del & Hudson	3	10	10	10	— ¼
Del Lack & West	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Detroit Edis .30g	26	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	50	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Diam T Motor (1e)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	8	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex ½e	2	11	11	11	
Dixie-Vor-A2½ †	1	39	39	39	
Dome Min (h.40g)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	3	60	59¾	59¾	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	3	134⅜	134	134	— ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	5	20	19½	20	— ¼
du Pont deN 4¼e	11	144	143⅜	144	+ ¼
Eastern Air Lines	5	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	2	154½	154½	154½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Edis Bro Strs .80a	18	13⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—1⅝
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
El Power & Lt	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	30½	30⅛	30½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	4	34⅛	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
El Paso N G .2.40	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	3	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	7	4	3¾	4	
Eng PS $1.2pf 5½	1	67	67	67	+ ½
Erie Railroad (1e)	21	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Erie Railroad pf (1e	16	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	6	42⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Evans Products	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	4	25⅞	25	25	— ⅜
Exchange Buffet	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	3	34⅜	34⅓	34⅜	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	10	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Fed Mining&Sm 4	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
Fed Mot Truck .40	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Ferro Enam	19	14⅜	13¾	13¼	—1¾
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	43⅞	43½	43½	— ¼
Firestone T&R 3½g	4	27	27	27	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	6	33¼	33	33¼	— ¼
Flinkote (¾g)	14	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
Florence Stove (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	22	22	22	
Food Fair Stores 1	3	10¾	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	10	13	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
Fost W 6 pf 1¼ †	160	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	18½	18½	18½	
Guantán Sugar	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	10	90	90	90	— ½
Grum Air En 1½e	12	12½	12	12	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	4	28	28	28	— ⅛
Hamil Watch 80e	4	11	10¼	11	+ ¾
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ¼g	6	16¼	16	16	
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Hayes Mfg	50	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	30	67¼	66¾	66¾	—1
Hercles Motor (1)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½e	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	100	100	100	+ ½
Holland Furn (2)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Hollander (A) (1a)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Homestake Min	7	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
Houd-Hersh B .80e	43	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
Household Fin (4)	1	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	6	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Howe Sound (3a)	4	34¾	33¾	33¾	—1
Hudson & Man	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Hudson B M&S h2	7	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Hudson Mot	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Hupp Motor	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Ill Central pf	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Indpls Pr&Lt .30g	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Inger-Rand 1½g	1	99	99	99	+ ¾
Inspirat C Cop (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	8	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ½
Interlake Iron ½e	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
It Harvester (2a)	14	58¾	58	58⅜	— ¼
Int Harv pf (7) †	150	165	165	165	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	8	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	10	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ¼
Int Nick Can (2)	17	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
Int Paper	51	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Int Paper pf (5)	10	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼k †	40	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ½
Int Shoe (1.80)	6	3 ½	3 ⅛	3 ½	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	65	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interst D Strs ¼g	1	10⅛	10⅛	1 ⅛	— ⅛
Intertype Cp (1e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Island Cr Coal (2)	1	25¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Jarvis WB) 30g	1	11	11	11	
Jewel Tea (1.60)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Johns-Manv (2¼e)	9	72¼	71½	72¼	+1¼
Jones & L Stl (1g)	22	20¾	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	4	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	68½	68½	68½	
Joy Mfg (.90e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Kalam Stove (.60)	5	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
Kan City South	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
Kayser (J) ¼g	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Kelsey-H WhB ⅜g	15	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop (3e)	43	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Kin $5pf 1½k †	210	37	36¼	36½	—2½
Kress (S H) 1.60	2	24	24	24	— ¼
Kroger Groc (2)	4	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
Laclede Gas pf †	20	37⅝	37½	37½	— ½
Lambert Co (1½)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	2	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Lehigh V Coal pf	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR	2	3½	3½	3½	
Lehman Corp (1)	1	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
Lerner Stores (2)	16	28	27½	28	+1½
Lib-O-F Glass (1)	9	34½	34	34½	+ ⅝
Libby McN&L .45e	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Liggett & M B 3a	●1	70½	70½	70½	+ ¾
Liggett&M pf 7 †	10	175	175	175	—1
Lima Locomotive 2	13	28¾	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
Lockheed Airc (2e)	20	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
Loew's Inc (2a)	6	46¼	45¾	46	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem 3a	5	39	39	39	
Long-Bell Lbr A	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	1	20	19¾	20	+1
Lorillard P 1.20e	9	18½	18⅜	18¼	— ⅛
Lou&Nash 2g	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
MacAnd & F .

SEC Now Has Plan to Check Market Boom

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The New York Times in a special dispatch from Philadelphia by Walter W. Ruch said today a plan calling for far-reaching measures to check stock market boom conditions had been submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the staff of the commission's trading and exchange division.

Holding that a "boom market" would be highly undesirable the plan, said the story, contemplated the possible need of closing the stock exchanges, prohibiting all margin trading, placing heavy taxes on income from dividends "and other actions to serve as deterrents to buying and inducements for selling securities."

Giving effect to the proposals, it was explained, would require action by Congress and several Federal agencies.

To Freeze Excess Funds

Authors of the plan were identified as Irwin Friend and Raymond Vernon. The Times said it was submitted to James A. Treanor, Jr., director of the trading and exchange division on Dec. 14, 1942.

The Times said the plan contended a bull market would "foster a certain amount of unrest and agitation among those who did not share in its benefits."

Declaring that accumulated hoards of individuals' currency and deposits will amount to $68,000,000,000, the report continued:

"The potentialities for a stock market boom are increased by the fact that much of the excess income in 1942 and 1943 will pass into precisely those hands that might be expected to invest their funds in stocks. . . .

"The basic cure for the stock market situation is at the same time a cure for many more distressing and more dangerous economic pressures; that cure is the taping off and freezing of these excess funds."

As to possible forced closing of the exchanges should other control measures prove ineffective the memorandum said it had been done in foreign countries and "might be tried in this country," adding:

"Exactly what effect such a suspension would have on the market is not clear. To a large degree closing of the exchange market may only mean moving such markets off the exchange floor onto the over-the-counter dealers' trading desks."

Values Barely Restored

In Philadelphia, today, SEC authorities would not comment on the commissioners' attitude toward the plan, but Wall Street circles expressed concern over its drastic proposal.

There was no formal comment from stock exchange officials but sources close to the institution declared that the past year's rise in security prices had done little more than restore the values prevailing just, before Pearl Harbor, which brought a heavy slump.

It was asserted, moreover, that a considerable part of recent buying in the stock exchange had been for investment, rather than speculative account, and that outstanding brokers' loans—an index of money borrowed for speculation —were but a fraction of their 1929 bull market high of around eight billion dollars.

Some Wall Streeters contended that any action to prevent a bull market would be an attempt to attack inflation by "trying to cure the symptoms rather than the disease."

Also, it was pointed out by Wall Street spokesmen that volume last year on the stock exchange was the smallest in nearly 30 years and that even with the recent broadening it still was far under "boom levels," according to brokers' reckoning.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 68-63	100.17	100.17	100.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Ala Power 3½s 72	108½	108½	108½
8 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	93¾	93½	93½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	79¾	79⅝	79¼
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	68¾	68	68
18 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	61½	61½	61½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Am & For P5s 2030	81½	81½	81½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104⅛	104¼	104¼
7 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
16 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
12 Am T & T 3s 56	109	108¾	108¾
40 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102⅞	102¾	102¾
5 Am W W & E 6s 75	100	99⅝	99⅝
27 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67	67	67
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	115	115	115
5 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	97	97	97
10 AT&SF24s 1965-55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112¼	112¼	112¼
9 A C Line cit 4s 52	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
14 B&O 95 st A	36¼	35⅞	36
52 B&O 95 st C	39½	39⅛	39½
19 B&O 2000 st D	36	35⅜	35⅞
27 B&O 96 st F	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞
27 B&O cv 60 st	27	26¾	26¾
1 B&O 4s 48	60½	60½	60½
24 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52	51¾	52
23 B&O S W 50 st	44¾	44¼	44¼
18 B&O T C 4s 59	48½	48¼	48¼
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	65	65	65
5 Mang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	65	65	6 5
5 BeneficInd Loan 2¼s 50	100	100	100
91 Beneficial Loan 2¾s 56	99¼	99¼	99¼
34 Beth Stl 3⅛s 52	104⅞	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
18 Boston&Me 4½s 70	44	43¾	44
14 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	29⅞	29½	29⅞
5 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55 reg	29	29	29
1 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	88	88	88
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
15 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114½	114	114
4 Buf R&P 57 st	37¾	37½	37½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	80	80	80
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108½	108½
12 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115	114⅞	115
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	92	92	92
8 Can Pac 4s perp	75½	75⅝	75⅝
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 80	102½	102½	102½
15 Celanese 3½s 65	103½	103½	103½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	25½	25½	25½
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	40	40	40
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	70	70	70
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74½	74⅜	74⅜
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	59⅜	58¾	58⅞
44 Cen Pac 1st 4s 59	87¾	87½	87¾
27 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24⅛	23¾	23¾
43 Cen RR NJ 5s 87Reg	22⅜	22⅜	22½
9 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
9 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
28 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	77	77⅜
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
19 CB&Q gen 4s 58	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
6 CB&Q 4s 111 49	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97½	97½	97½
9 Chi&E Ill inc 97	36⅜	36⅜	36½
3 ChG1W inc 4½s 2038	41¾	41¾	41½
1 Chi I&L 3s 47	31⅜	31¾	31⅜
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	30	30	30
131 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
110 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	6⅛	6	6⅛
6 CM&SP 4½s 89F	47¼	47¼	47¼
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅞	47¾	47
6 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¼	47	47
17 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¼	47	47
63 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26	26	26
20 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	38¼	37¾	38⅛
10 Chi&NW3¼s 87	38¼	37¾	38¼
168 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4⅛	5	5⅛
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25¼	25¼	25¼
19 Chi&NW 4s 87	37⅞	37¼	37¼
5 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	38	38	38
5 Chi&NW 3½s 87	35¾	35¾	35¾
24 CRI&P 4½s 52A	24	23¾	24
38 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	7½	7¼	7½
5 CRI&P 4s 88	38	38	38
10 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
56 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 CRI&TexA-SF rfg 5s 60	70	69¾	69¾
1 CRI&G-SF inc 5s 60	54	54	54
10 Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
7 Chi&W Ind 4s 52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Chi&No Ca 5s 43	40	40	40
1 CinC-S&C-M 2½s 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
29 CCC&StL 4½s77	51¾	51¼	51¼
2 CCC&StL CWV 4s 91	50	50	50
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	74	74	74
2 ClevTerm 5½s 72	78½	78¼	78½
10 Clev Un Term 5s 77	69¾	69¾	69½
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
30 Col&So 4½s 80	28¼	28	28¼
10 ColumbiaG 5s 52May	95¼	95	95¼
1 Columbia G 5s W Va 1961	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 ComlMach Inc 60ww	63½	63½	63½
9 Con Edis 3½s 46	104	103¾	103¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅛	106	106
3 Con Edis 3¼s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Edis cv 3½s 51	104¼	104	104
5 Con Ry 4s 54	34½	34½	34½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	111	111	111
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
20 Crane 2¾s 50	101¼	101¼	101½
7 Cuba NoRy 5½s 42 ct	29¾	28¾	28¾
5 Cuba RR 5s 50 Reg	31½	31½	31½
50 Del & Hud rfr 4s 43	59⅜	59	59¼
10 D&RG 4½s 36	26½	26½	26½
110 D&RG 4s 36	25¼	24⅝	24¾
1 D&RG West 5s 55	6	6	6
32 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	5½	5⅜	5½
25 D&RG West 5s 78	21¼	21	21
5 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	28	28	28
14 Erie 4½s 2015	57½	57¼	57¼
12 Erie 4s 95	93¾	93½	93½
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	25⅛	25	25
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	82	82	82
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅝	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	97	97	97
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	8 8	88
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109½	109½	108½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100½	100⅜	100½
25 Gt Nor 4s 45 H	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80	79⅝	80
1 G Bay & W deb B	98	98	98
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
6 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	73½	72½	73½
1 Gulf St Ltil 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
25 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	51⅞	51¾	51½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24	24	24
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	1082½	102½	102½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
15 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	52½	52½
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	51¼	51	51
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50½	50	50¼
9 Il Cen 4¾s 66	45¾	45½	45½
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	58⅝	58½	58⅝
2 Ill Cen Caloro 4s 50	85	85	85
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	62	62	62
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 rg	58	58	58
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	45	45	45
10 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	54	54	54
20 IC&CSt L&NO 5s 63 A	50½	50¼	50½
7 IC&CSt L&NO 4½s 63	45⅛	45	45⅛
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	62¼	62	62¼

Sales in $100C	High	Low	2:00
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31½	31¼	31½
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	30¾	30½	30½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30½	30½	30½
1 Int Paper 5s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
38 Int Rys CA 6½s 47	99¼	99⅛	99¼
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	67¾	67½	67½
24 Int T&T 5s 55	71	70⅜	70¾
15 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3	2½	2¾
1 James F & Clea 4s 59	50½	50½	50½
38 KCPt S&Mem 4s 36	72¼	71½	71⅝
17 KC South 3s 50	65¼	65	65⅛
12 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	87	87
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87	87	87
4 Lautaro Nit inc 75	57	57	57
10 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58¾	58½	58½
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39¼	93½
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36	35⅝	35⅝
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	33½	33½
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ligget & M 5s 51	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
30 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84	83¾	84
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	87	87
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104½	104½	104½
10 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63⅞	63½	63½
13 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	6¼	6	6
9 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3⅜	3¼	3¼
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	19½	19¼	19¼
53 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19¼	19	19
60 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	43¼	43	43¼
134 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23½	22¾	23¼
125 M-K-T 4½s 78	37¼	37¼	37¼
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
17 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	36¼	36½	36¼
29 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7½	7⅜	7½
45 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	41½	41	41
87 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	41½	41	41½
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41⅜	41	41
41 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	41⅝	41¼	41½
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
78 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	41½	41	41
34 Co Pac gen 4s 75	13	12¾	12¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38	38
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33⅝	33½	33⅝
35 Mor&Essex 3½s 2002	39⅞	39½	39⅞
18 Nash ChaStL 4s 78	71⅜	71	71
40 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	105½	105¾
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105½	104⅞	105½
2 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102½	102½	102½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 N Eng&RR 4s 45	73½	73½	73½
4 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	123¾	123¼	123¾
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	86¾	86½	86¾
9 NOT Tex&M 5½s 54	56¾	56⅔	56¾
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44¼	44¼	44¼
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55½	55⅞
95 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51½	51¼	51½
27 NYC cn 4s 98	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
3 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	79⅛	79½	79½
12 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66¾	66¾
4 NY Ch & StL 3½s 47	100¾	100⅜	100¾
6 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68¾	68⅜	68½
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	68¾	68⅜	68½
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51 reg	65	65	65
16 NY Edis 3¼s65	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
4 NYLack&W 4½s 73	109½	109½	109½
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	62¾	62½	62¾
25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41½	41¾
14 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53¼	52½	52½
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40¾	39½	39½
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	36½	36½	36½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
9 NYNH&H 4s 57	11	10⅞	10⅞
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34½	34½	34½
29 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34	34
55 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	9	8⅞	9
6 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32½	32½	32½
11 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11	10⅜	10⅝
5 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	32½	32½	32½
16 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
2 Norf&W 4s 96	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	67¾	67¼	67¼
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	56⅝	57
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52½
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108	108	108
2 Paramelee T 6s 44	70½	69¾	69¾
8 Pen Co 4s 63	103	102¾	103
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122	122	122
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Pen RR 4s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	93½	93½	93½
1 Pen GL&C Chi 5s 47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¾	77¾	77¾
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61⅜	61¼	61¼
16 Phila Co 4½s 61	101	100½	101
13 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	23	22¾	22¾
1 Philip Morris 3s 62	105	105	105
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5½	5½	5½
16 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PCC&StL 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
58 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	58	58	58
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92½	92¼	92¼
6 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104½	104½
5 Ready 4½s 97A	81½	81	81½
18 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	92½	92½	92½
9 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Repub Steel 5½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	65½	65¼	65¼
27 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	31¼	31	31
10 StLIM&S4sR&G33	82⅝	82½	82½
1 StLPubSvc 5s 59	91¾	91¾	91¾
151 StL SF 5s 50B	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
100 St SF 4½s 78	24⅛	24½	24½
5 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100 StL SF 4s 50A	22½	22⅛	22¼
7 StL SF 4s 50A ct	22¼	22	22¼
10 StL SW rfg 5s 90	31	31	31
36 StPdKC ShL 4½s 41	20¾	20¼	20¼
5 StP E Gr Trk 4½s 47	9	9	9
23 Seab AL cn 6s 45	16½	16½	16½
6 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
4 Sea AL aj 5s 49	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea AL 5s 50 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16½	16⅛	16⅛
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	99⅛	99¼	99¼
1 Silesian Am 7s 41	43	43	43
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102	102	102
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106	106	106
2 So Cal Pow 4s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56⅝	56¼	56⅜
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54½	54¾
48 So Pac 4½s 50	55⅞	55½	55½
42 So Pac rfg 4s 55	78½	78	78
35 So Pac clt 4s 49	79⅝	79¼	79½
3 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	76	76	76
13 So Pacific 3¾s 46	95⅜	95⅛	95¼
26 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57⅝	57¼	57¼
8 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	89¼	89¼	89¼
36 South Ry 6½s 56	94	94	94
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¼	90	90
41 South Ry cn 5s 94	97	96	97
72 South Ry gen 4s 56	72	72	72
4 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Spok Int 4½s 2013	44	44	44
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103	103	103
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 T RR A St L 3⅜s 74	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Texark&FtSm5½s50	90½	90½	90½
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70¼	70⅛	70¼
9 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	70⅛	70	70
11 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70⅜	70	70
68 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26	26	26
15 Third Ave 4s 69	63½	63	63½
10 Tidew Oil Cal 3s 67	102	102	102
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
4 US Steel 2.50s 53	102⅛	102	102
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98½	98¾
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	75¾	75¾	75¾
10 Virginian Ry23¾s 66	109¼	109¼	109½
104 Wabash 4½s 91	39½	38⅝	39½
80 Wabash 4s 81	48½	48	48½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	91	91	91
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 WestPenP 5s 63E	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	99¾	99	99
18 Westn Md 4s 52	93	92¼	92½
10 Western Un 5s 51	90⅞	90¼	90¼
7 Western Un 5s 60	87	86½	86½
5 Western Un 4½s 50	91¼	91	91¼
12 West El & Mfg 2¼s 51	101¾	101½	101½
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89⅞	89¼	89⅜
24 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	50	50
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16½	16¾	16¾
9 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
16 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97¾	97¾	97¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Australia 5s 55	87	86	87
6 Brazil 8s 41	42	41⅜	42
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	39	39	39
20 Buen A 4½s 77	70½	70	70½
4 Canada 5s 52	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Canada 4s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Canada 3¼s 61	102½	102½	102½
7 Canada 3s 67	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	18⅝	18½	18½
11 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18⅝	18½	18½
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba 5½s 45	113	112⅝	112⅝
2 Cuba 4½s 77	78	78	78
10 Dm Repub 5½s 61 ext	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Met Water 5½s 50	90	90	90
3 Montevideo 6s 59	84	84	84
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	93	91⅞	93
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s 70	85	85	85
10 Peru 1st 6s 60	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
8 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63½	63½	63½
1 Serbs Cts 7s 62	14¾	14¾	14¾

Total today 4,938,000; previous day 5,255,700; week ago 11,646,100; year ago 5,951,900; two years ago 4,456,300; Jan. 1 to date 371,559,200; year ago 265,011,800; two years ago 272,169,125.

More Bomber Engines

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Under schedules released by the Army air forces and the War Produtcion Board, Buick division of General Motors will triple output of Pratt & Whitney bomber engines at its Flint and Melrose Park, Ill., plants during 1943, Harlow H. Curtice, a vice-president of the corporation and Buick general manager,

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The House in the Forest

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

Once upon a time a man was riding through the forest. He was returning from a city where he had been to sell his cattle and he was pleased because he had a purse full of gold and had cheated everyone. Suddenly he saw before him a little house with lighted windows and a door opened invitingly, and when he tied his horse—without loosening the saddle—and went in, he found a fire dancing on the hearth in a pretty room, and a little bed painted blue with bed posts ending in flowers, and the sheets turned down ready for an occupant, and on it lay a paper on which was written—

"He who sleeps in this bed will understand the language of animals."

When the man read this he was very pleased.

"Good!" he said. "When I know that, I can find out how old a beast is that I'm buying, and listen to the talk of rats about money hidden under the floors," and he pulled off his boots and threw himself into the pretty little bed.

A Plunging Bed

But no sooner had he touched the sheets than the whole bed sprang into the air like a plunging horse. It threw him up and down and tossed him and jostled him, and at last flung him out on the floor, so bewildered that he forgot his boots and ran out into the night and leaped onto his horse and rode away as though an ogre were after him.

The next person to come to the little house was a mean old lady on her way home from collecting her rents for some houses she owned. She always collected them too early and asked more than her houses were worth, and never had pity on her tenants if they had met with misfortune. She was very pleased when she saw the beautiful little bed and read the sign.

"When I shall be able to listen to the cats and hear what my tenants say about me," she said, and she, too, hurried into the bed.

The bed did not plunge and rear with her, as it had with the man. It rolled slowly back and forth from side to side like a ship in a rough sea.

"Oh dear! I do feel queer," said the old lady, but she was very obstinate and she would not leave the bed. All night she lay there, feeling queerer and queerer, not able to close an eye, and in the morning when she heard the first bird sing she could understand nothing.

"Oh dear!" she said, "if only I could have slept! What a hateful, spiteful, teasing bed it is," and she went home very cross.

Blueberry Boy

The next person who came was a little boy named Rolf whose mother had sent him into the woods to gather blueberries. He was so anxious to please her by bringing back a great many that he stayed out until it grew dark, and he could not find his way. Far off he heard a wolf howl, and an owl brushed past him with a sound that seemed half a shriek. You may be sure that Rolf felt happy when he saw a little lighted house where he had least hoped to find it, and delighted by the fire and the little bed.

When he read the sign he thought, "If I could understand what animals say I could help them more," and feeling very happy he prepared for bed. But first he noticed a little table by the fire with a napkin over it, and another sign "Eat me," and under the napkin he found a cup and a pot of hot chocolate and some little buttered rolls.

When he had eaten this supper, warming his toes, he went to bed, and the blankets seemed to draw themselves about his neck, and the pillow fluffed up a little to fit his head, and in two minutes he was fast asleep.

"Cock-a-doodle-do!
I've got up and so must you!"

Rolf heard the rooster shouting in the early morning.

"Oh thank you, bed!" he cried gratefully. "What fun this is going to be."

And then he heard a little song.

"I'm Robin; I'm Robin,
A-runnin' and bobbin.'"

That made Rolf laugh.

He dressed quickly and ran out of the house.

"Please Robin," he said "can you tell me where my house is?"

Walk With a Porcupine

The Robin looked a little surprised at being spoken to by a boy, but he explained, "I live in the wood, I live in the wood, I don't know about houses, tho' maybe I should."

Being a bird, you see, he had to make a song of everything. But he sent Rolf to the oriole and the oriole didn't know, and he sent him to the thrush, and the thrush didn't know, and going from bird to bird Rolf met most of the birds of the wood, but finally someone sent him to the eagle, and as the eagle flies so high that he sees everything, the eagle was able to direct him perfectly, and sent along his friend the porcupine to make sure he didn't get lost on the way.

So Rolf and the porcupine walked along together, talking pleasantly until they came to his mother's house. And from that day on Rolf was the great friend of all the birds and beasts, often asking their advice, and helping them whenever and wherever he found them needing his aid.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

At Night

Sometimes at night
When some one reads
A story that
Is full of deeds
I want to hear,
The clouds appear
Upon my eyes,
And, as I keep
On listening,
I go to sleep.

SARA THOMAS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When Rolf had eaten his supper, he went to bed—A drawing by Maurice Day

Puzzle Corner

This acrostic gives you two things for which the month of February is noted. One we are always sure to remember on the 14th of February, and the other on the 2nd of February. Can you work it out?

February Acrostic

1. Paying a call on one or more people.
2. You breathe this.
3. The fifth sign of the Zodiac: the lion.
4. A large Australian ostrich-like bird with three letters in its name.
5. In grammar, the name of anything.
6. To look after or take care of, as a flock of sheep.
7. The natives of Ireland.
8. A member of the black races that originated in Africa.
9. The part of day between afternoon and night.

Riddle Rhyme

What is it rides across the sky
At night, among the stars so high?
It starts out thin, but grows each night,
And shines with lovely silver light
Until it has grown big and round
And makes dark shadows on the ground.
Then it gets thinner every night
Until it vanishes from sight.
On many nights this thing you see.
I wonder, now, what it can be?

(Watch for the answers next Monday)

Answers to Last Puzzle Corner

Riddle rhyme: A tortoise, a turtle.
Riddle-me-ree: A leaf, or leaves.

Let's Have a Valentine Party

Fun With Things We Make—2

By Nina R. Jordan

Illustrated by the Author

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

A flying heart is a keen valentine that can be made in a jiffy. It will dart and swoop across the room. Under one wing is written something like this:

"What bravest heart could ever do
A better stunt than fly for YOU?"

Can you imagine gayer place card favors for a Valentine party than these Flying Hearts? Later your guests could compete for prizes by aiming hearts at a mark, or gliding them through a hoop suspended in a doorway.

To make: From a folded piece of stiff construction paper cut a heart like the pattern. Bend sides (or wings) outward so they are horizontal like airplane wings. Attach a paper clip to the nose of the heart, to give momentum. Although a paper clip is the best thing we've found for the purpose, substitutes will also work—a bit of wax or modelling clay, or even chewing gum, etc.

A Bashful Valentine will make somebody laugh, because every movement sets the figure to trembling. This is due to folded paper hinges (or springs) which join the hearts to the card. The more folds there are to the hinges, the more violently the hearts will shake.

A plain card about four by six inches makes a good mount for the hearts, so does a folder. You can do tricks to the card edges—cut them into notches or touch them with color.

Cut out seven red hearts in the sizes shown, one for the head, two bigger ones for body, four little ones for hands and feet. Also cut and fold the small paper hinges.

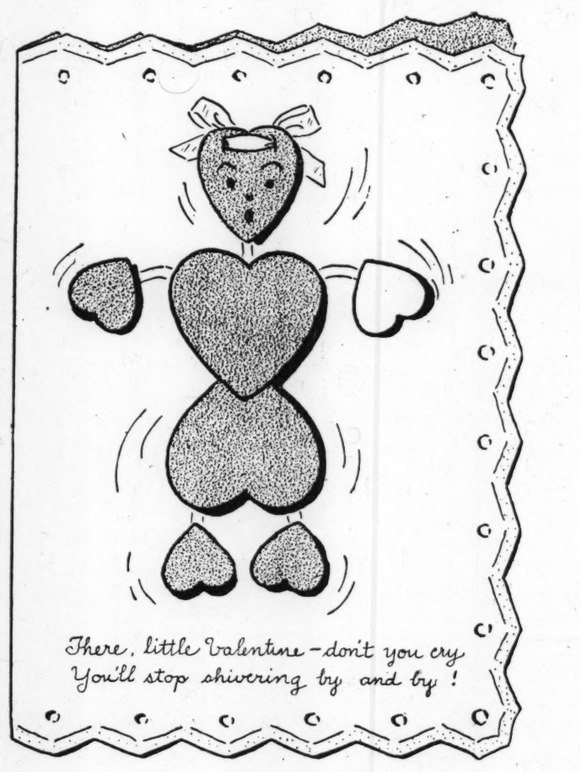
To find proper placing for the hinges on the card, spread the hearts around where they are to be, then make a careful pin mark through the center of each heart, or into the card. Remove the hearts. Paste one loose end of a hinge over each pin mark. When all hinges are pasted on, paste a heart's exact center onto the remaining end of each hinge. Keep a flat weight over all while the paste dries.

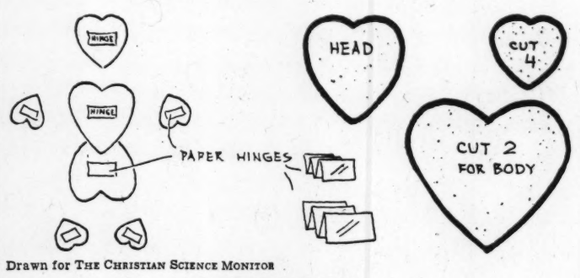
Draw light lines for neck, arms and legs. Also draw on a surprised face. You can draw on a hair bow, or better still, make lines of wildly flying hair standing straight up, so the valentine will look more startled than ever.

Our verse says:

There, little Valentine—don't you cry,
You'll stop shivering by and by.

(Watch for an article on Dish Gardens on March 8. The Feb. 22 issue will be dropped on account of the holiday.)





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Bashful Valentine

Wind in the Apple Tree

The wind came rushing down the street
As busy as could be,
And, lo, his tail got tangled fast
In our big apple tree.

The wind now strives to loose his tail
And jerks with all his might,
But still around the apple boughs
His tail stays knotted tight.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

The Birds' Calendar

The snow which once fell whitely through the air
Rises in mist, the ground is almost bare.
It is not spring by any calendar
Except the birds' and trees', and they're astir.
A sound of many streams sings in the ear,
And though it is midwinter, March is here.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Roly Poly and the Tiger Cub

By Nora Taylor

Roly Poly the baby elephant was playing with his little friends in the forest one day when he suddenly saw a strange little face peering at them from behind a bush.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. "Who are you?"

"I am Tama the tiger cub," replied the little stranger. "I am the fiercest cub in all the forest. Everyone is afraid of me. I bite, I roar, I snarl."

"Good gracious, how dreadful!" cried Roly Poly, looking shocked.

"Isn't he a nasty little fellow?" said Cuffy the baby lion, at which the little tiger gave a snarl and springing at Cuffy, bit him.

Naughty Tama

"Now, now, none of that," exclaimed Oswald the ostrich, and seizing the tiger by the scruff of the neck, he started to whirl him around in a circle, his long neck stretched forward. Faster and faster he went, until the little cub looked like a streak of yellow flying through the air. Then gradually he slowed down and finally came to a standstill.

"O dear, O dear, everything is going round and round," gasped the little tiger, as Oswald put him down on the ground.

"That's a game called Whirlwinds that we play with naughty little cubs who bite," said Oswald, rolling his enormous eyes, at which they all laughed.

"Why did you bite Cuffy?" asked little Rhino. "It was very unkind."

"Because he called me a nasty fellow," snarled Tama, glaring at Cuffy.

"Well, it's not very nice to go about biting people," observed Rubadub, the baby hippopotamus.

"Say,
'I like little Cuffy,
His coat is so warm'"

said Oswald, grinning.

"I won't," declared Tama, glaring at Cuffy.

"Don't you want to be friends?" asked Roly Poly.

"I have no friends; everyone hates me because I am so fierce," stated Tama proudly.

"Well, I think it's dreadful to be hated and very silly to go about snarling and biting, when you could be so happy," said Roly Poly.

"Would you like to be friends with us?" asked Mimosa Giraffe.

"I don't know," Tama replied. "I've never had any friends."

"You poor little thing," said Mimosa.

"We have lovely games together and sometimes we have adventures," observed little Rhino.

"Oh, yes, I like adventures!" cried Tama. "We could go out and hunt our prey."

"No, no, not that horrid sort of adventure!" cried Roly Poly.

"We sometimes run races," suggested little Rhino.

"I can run," replied Tama. "I could beat any of you easily— except Long Legs," glancing at Oswald.

"How about a race between Rhino, Rubadub, Cuffy and Tama?" asked Mimosa.

"That large tree is the Winning Post," said Roly Poly, pointing with his little trunk to an enormous tree in the distance. "Now then—One, two, three, off!" And away they went.

Very soon Rubadub was left behind, and Rhino steadily drew ahead, passing the other two and reaching the Winning Post first, at which Tama started to snarl and roar.

"Bravo, Rhino! You win!" cried Oswald. "What's the matter, Tama?"

"I wanted to win. I've a good mind to bite him," he snarled, glaring at Rhino.

"Want to play 'Whirlwinds'?" asked Oswald, warningly.

"No," snapped Tama.

"Now then, Tama, come and say 'Bravo' to Rhino," ordered Roly Poly.

Tama looked sulky, but catching Oswald's eye on him, he obeyed.

"How is it that none of you are afraid of me?" he asked, looking at the group of little animals as they clustered round him.

"Why, because you are only a silly little cub and badly in need of friends," Roly Poly replied.

Tama Gains Sense

"Do you really think it is silly to be fierce and bite?" said Tama.

"Of course it is," Roly Poly replied. "Very silly."

"I would like to be friends with you," said Tama. "You all look so happy."

"Remember, no biting," Oswald reminded him.

"We play here every day, so you will know where to find us," said Mimosa gently.

"Then I'll come tomorrow," Tama answered, as he scampered away looking quite pleased.

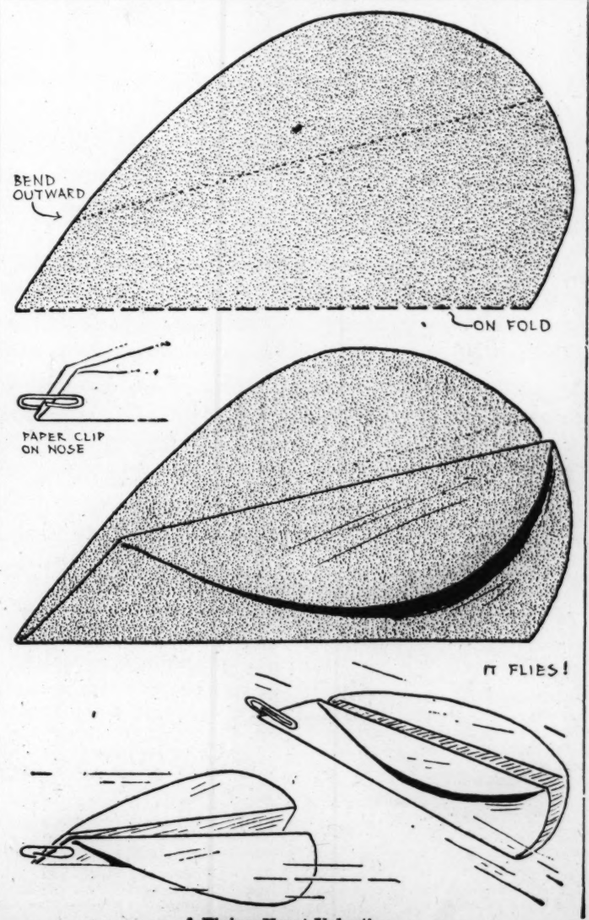
"We shall have to be extra kind and he will soon leave off wanting to bite," said Mimosa.

"I do hope so," observed Cuffy somewhat doubtfully.

Tama came to the forest every day to play with Roly Poly and his little friends, and soon forgot that he had ever wanted to bite and snarl. And all the little creatures of the forest began to look on him with love instead of fear.

"Isn't he a nice little fellow?" remarked Cuffy, one day.

"Yes," agreed Roly Poly. "And everything has been jollier than ever since he came."



A Flying-Heart Valentine

Nicest Valentine

A jolly little valentine
With freckles on its nose
And helpful little skips and hops
In legs and wiggly toes,
That always wears a happy smile
Across its rosy face—
Is nicer Mother thinks than hearts
All trimmed with paper lace!

IDA TYSON WAGNER

SCHOOL—CAMP

SEA PINES

ON CAPE COD
Faith Bickford, Director
Box 3
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Civilian Supply Head Asks Liquor Use Cut to 1 P. C. of '41

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—"Bedrock" civilian war economy, if the United States decides to attain it, should include cutting down liquor consumption to one per cent of the 1941 volume, according to Joseph L. Weiner, Director of Civilian Supply.

Under the Weiner plan liquor would be sold for medicinal purposes only.

Thus nation-wide wartime prohibition would be practically achieved, without passage of any laws.

Mr. Weiner made his proposal to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization in an over-all plan for a "bedrock" civilian economy that would also cut consumption of beer, wine, coffee, and soft drinks to two thirds of 1941 consumption and tea and cocoa to 50 per cent.

Mr. Byrnes has not yet acted on the proposal.

Manufacture of hard liquor was completely stopped by order of the War Production Board last fall and distilleries turned into industrial alcohol plants. The distillers estimated at the time that there was a three- to five-year supply of liquor in warehouses, depending upon the rate of consumption. Since that time there has been considerable hoarding of liquor supplies leading to rationing in a number of states and proposals for Federal rationing.

The distillers are expected to appeal to Mr. Byrnes to veto the Weiner recommendation because of the loss of revenue it would mean, both to them and to the United States Treasury. They contend that the Government would lose $1,000,000 in taxes if the liquor is kept in storage and not withdrawn for sale.

Mr. Weiner bases his recommendation on savings that would result in manpower and transportation in not delivering liquor from the warehouse to the consumer.

Also banned under the new plan would be the "holidays" distilleries now allowed to take at certain periods of the year to resume operations to add to whisky supplies.

Many persons besides prohibitionists will back the Weiner plan as a wise method of increasing the strength of the civilian population and freeing purchasing power for taxes, bond and other war uses.

Gradual elimination of liquor from their economy in order to intensify their war effort is the course that has been followed by European nations generally.

Mr. Weiner's report reached the general conclusion that civilians in the United States could get along with 23 per cent less goods and services in 1943 and could operate on a bedrock of $56,000,000,000 national income.

A. F. of L. Voices Opposition To Equal Rights for Women

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The A. F. of L. announced its opposition Feb. 7 to the proposed constitutional amendment to give women equal rights with men which is pending in Congress.

A statement by William Green, President, said the amendment "would place in jeopardy all laws protecting women in industry."

"The American Federation of Labor sympathizes with and supports the efforts of women's organizations to remove from the statute books various laws discriminating against women as to property, guardianship, naturalization and other rights guaranteed to men," Mr. Green added. "We advocate specific measures to wipe out such discriminations.

"But a constitutional amendment must, of necessity, be drawn in general terms allowing no reservations. Therefore, if it is adopted, the validity of existing laws limiting the hours of work for women and otherwise protecting women in industry would be subject to judicial assault."

Governors' Conference Co-operation In State Planning Asked by President

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked the co-operation of Maryland's Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, Chairman of the conference of State Governments, in furthering state planning programs during the war emergency and subsequent readjustment period, the Governor announced last night.

Vigorous planning agencies, said the President in a letter to Governor O'Conor, are needed at all levels of Government.

The President specifically requested, Governor O'Conor to call to the attention of other Governors a report on "State Planning," prepared by the National Resources Planning Board, a record of state legislation for conservation planning, zoning, etc.

The Maryland Chief Executive said the Board's report was brought forward at this time in the hope that it might be helpful to Governors and state legislatures in their current and coming sessions.

The report stressed the importance of state planning in attaining the maximum war effort and in making "the adjustments which lie ahead," the President told Governor O'Conor.

The President's letter added, "I take pleasure in sending you, as chairman of the Governors' Conference, a copy of 'State Planning,' which has just been released by the National Resources Planning Board. In this report is a record of the great service which the state planning agencies have been rendering to the war effort—to communities disrupted by war establishments, for civilian defense, on the location of war plants, to the emergency war activities of the Governors and to our national war program."

Rogge Replaces Maloney in Prosecution Of U. S. Seditions Conspiracy Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—O. John Rogge was named by Attorney General Francis Biddle Feb. 8 to direct the prosecution of the Government's seditions conspiracy case in place of William Power Maloney, whose work in the case has evoked protests by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

The change, an unusual step, follows criticism of the handling of the Grand Jury and demands for a congressional investigation by Senator Wheeler and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

The criticism involved technicalities concerning the legality of the Grand Jury, the nature of the alleged evidence and reported advance disclosures of testimony presented in the Grand Jury room.

Senator Wheeler has been the most active of the critics. Informed persons who may not be quoted by name said the Senator had demanded Mr. Maloney's removal. Senator Wheeler said he had no comment when asked about Mr. Rogge's appointment.

The sedition case involves 33 persons and one corporation, the New York Evening Inquirer, alleged to have conspired to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

The appointment of Mr. Maloney as trial section chief of the criminal division on Jan. 27 foreshadowed his removal from trial of the sedition case, since his new position is largely administrative.

Plane Windshields Of 'Bird-Proof' Glass

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8 (AP)—The danger to airplane windshields from collisions with high-flying birds has now been obviated, Civil Aeronautics Authority officials claimed Feb. 6 in disclosing the development of a laminated, "bird-proof" windshield seven times as strong as ordinary glass.

The new windshield, resulting from months of experiment by CAA and glass and plastic company experts, can withstand the impact of a 15-pound bird at speeds of 200 or more miles an hour. The older type broke under impact at 100 miles an hour or less.

Tests of the new glass were made with a 20-foot-long, double-barreled compressed air cannon that fired different-sized objects at glass panels. The gun was constructed for the tests by Westinghouse laboratory engineers.

The new windshield consists of a single layer of full-tempered glass on the outside, an air space, then an inside panel made of two sheets of glass separated by a thick plastic filling. Air from the plane's engine exhaust circulates in the enclosed space to deice the windshield.

War Bonds Tickets To Circus Première

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 8 (AP)—When the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus opens in New York City's Madison Square Garden early in April, the première will be entirely in the hands of the United States Treasury Department, and admission will be by the purchase of War Bonds only.

Roland Butler, general press representative of the Circus, announced yesterday that seat locations for the "big top" will vary with the amount of bonds purchased. Bonds calling for circus tickets will go on sale in New York immediately, he said.

Plans for the première, Mr. Butler added, were worked out in conferences between Treasury representatives and the management of the Circus. In subsequent performances, he said, an "honor section" will be set aside for War Bond purchasers.

Pennsylvania Degree In Absentia for Wave

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 8 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania broke a precedent Feb. 6 in awarding a degree in absentia to a woman student now serving with the armed forces.

Miss R. Marie Whitney of Annapolis, Md., had completed her requirements for graduation but could not be present to receive her diploma because she is on duty with the WAVES in Northampton, Mass.

Bruins Hope to Keep First-Place Standing

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having gained an even split over the week end with Montreal Canadiens—losing 8-3 Saturday and winning 7-1 here Sunday—the Boston Bruins today began their eighth straight week as National Hockey League leaders, a position they hope to maintain through the next five weeks of the regular season's campaign.

Left on their schedule are exactly 10 games, the first of which is tomorrow night's Red Cross affair at the Garden with the faltering Toronto Maple Leafs. Following are five more home games and four more road trips. By teams the Bruins have three contests left with Toronto and Chicago, two with the pressing Detroit Red Wings, and one each with Montreal and New York.

Catching Up

Meanwhile the rest of the league will be catching up to the Bruins in number of games played, which could spell bad news for the hometowners inasmuch as their lead at the moment is but four points or a two-game margin. To the B's 10 games, Chicago and New York have 13 left, and Detroit and Toronto 14. Only the Rangers are definitely out as a first-place possibility, for even if they won their remaining games, they would still be two points shy of the Bruins' present total.

The past week's play brought a couple of Bruins close to league records, which they might exceed if they continue the same brand of hockey through their remaining games. Bill Cowley added seven points to bring his season's total to 58, just 15 away from Cooney Weiland's mark of 73; while Flash Hollett picked up five assists to total 37 points so far, only four shy of the record for defensemen set last year by the American's Tommy Anderson.

New High

In addition, Canadiens' total of eight goals Saturday night marked a new high in pro hockey for Frankie Brimsek. Only once before in the years he has been in organized hockey have that many tallies been shoved past Zee, and that was during a national A. A. U. championship in 1935. And only twice have seven goals been scored on him in N. H. L. play, with Canadiens and Maple Leafs being the villains this season.

Over the Blue Line

The Canadian Army is beginning to call up players in the 20-25 age class . . . Jack Shewchuk has passed his exam and is waiting for his induction orders, while Toronto is soon to lose Billy Taylor . . . In addition Gaye Stewart has been ordered to report to the Canadian Navy Wednesday . . . Chicago's Red Hamill will take his exam this week—and this looks like just the beginning . . . Next class to go will be the 25-30 group, which could strip the league if the call comes soon enough . . . It probably won't come until the end of the season, though, but it means no hockey next year.

* * *

With Shewchuk absent, Dit Clapper had to play Saturday and last night . . . The Bruins have contributed to the United War Fund and wore red feathers on their jerseys last night as a token. Toronto will show two new players in Ab De Marco and Buck Jones, acquired from Providence in exchange for Bucko McDonald, George Boothman, and Jack Forsey . . . Jones, said Frank Selke, Acting General Manager of Maple Leaf Gardens in the absence of Major Conn Smythe, has also been called up . . . Selke saw last night's game from the press box.

* * *

Brimsek had his second shutout of the season almost within grasp last evening . . . Canadiens did not score until 14:56 of the final period . . . New York Rangers not only set a new record by having 187 goals scored on them this season, but they also tied a record by going 16 games without a victory . . . Pittsburgh went their last 16 games of the 1929-30 season without winning . . . The following season, when practically the same club became the Philadelphia Quakers, the team went five more games without a win, although of course the record stands at 16.

* * *

Busher Jackson got the hat trick last night for the umpty-umpth time in his 14-year career . . . Rookie Don Gallinger got two goals, and Murph Chamberlain and Art Jackson one each . . . Elmer Lach tallied for the visitors . . . Brimsek had 18 stops the last period, 38 for the night . . . Bibeault had 34.

New Record Set As Black Hawks Defeat Rangers

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Boston	21	13	6	48	156	134
Detroit	17	9	10	44	121	88
Toronto	17	14	5	39	160	115
Chicago	13	11	11	37	120	117
M'treal	12	16	8	32	123	146
N'w Y'k	7	24	6	20	111	187

Results Feb. 6

Montreal 8, Boston 3.
Toronto 3, New York 2.

Results Feb. 7

Boston 7, Montreal 1.
Chicago 8, New York 4.
Detroit 5, Toronto 3.

By the Associated Press

There's a new record on the National Hockey League books today but the owners, the New York Rangers, aren't too happy about it.

The 1942 league champions and the club that ended the first half of the present campaign by being shut out for the first time in 128 contests was beaten by the Chicago Black Hawks, 8 to 4, and established a mark for having the most goals scored against it.

Chicago's splurge lifted the Rangers' aggregate to 187, three more than were scored on the Pittsburgh Pirates in 44 games in 1929-30, or on the Philadelphia Quakers in the same number of games a season later.

11 to Play

What makes the New Yorkers' chagrin even greater is that the Blue Shirts permitted 187 in only 37 contests and still have 11 games left before the season's string is out.

The Rangers' mournful record-breaking almost stole the week-end's limelight from a pair of individual scoring performances. Saturday night Ray Getliffe of the Montreal Canadiens banged in five goals as he and his mates downed the Boston Bruins, 8 to 3, to equal the goal-scoring mark.

Sunday night Doug Bentley piled up to six scoring points against the New York's leaky defense to come within one of the league mark he tied a week ago at the same club's expense.

Halted Slide

After taking a terrific 8-to-3 setback at Montreal Saturday night the Bruins showed why they are the league leaders the next night with a 7-to-1 verdict over the same Canadiens.

Toronto halted its slide in the standing Saturday night by whipping the Rangers, 3 to 2, but reverted to the loser's column Sunday, 5 to 3.

The Red Wing victory failed to give the Detroiters any advantage in the standings, the Motor City six remaining in second place four points behind the Bruins. The two defeats ran the Ranger string since their last triumph to 16. They still are seeking their first victory of 1943.

Got First Call

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Chet Kim and Homer Warner were quarterbacks on the Utah football team last fall, with Kim usually getting the starting assignment.

Warner got the first call, however, when he was awarded the scholarship plaque given the gridder with the best classroom average. He outstuddied Kim by one-third of a point.

Winners at Millrose Games

Associated Press

These boys broke the tape in indoor track and field season's first invitation meet.

Hugh Short of Georgetown (left) is shown crossing the finish line as he equaled the world indoor 600-yard record in the Madison Square Garden meet Saturday night. His time was 1:10.2. Earl Mitchell (middle) surprised by defeating Gil Dodds in the Wanamaker Mile. Greg Rice (right), a long-time favorite, kept up his dominating work in the two-mile. All three of these stars will run on Boston Garden boards Saturday night in the annual B. A. A. meet, the lone big invitation show of the local season.

Dartmouth Five Climbs Back In Cage Title Race

Eastern Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	131	102	1.000
Princeton	2	0	83	64	1.000
Dartmouth	4	1	268	189	.800
Cornell	2	1	179	152	.500
Columbia	1	2	118	145	.333
Harvard	0	3	113	149	.000
Yale	0	4	116	207	.000

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Three Musketeers—the two forwards and the lanky center of the Dartmouth basketball team—are back at work again. Sharpshooters Bob Myers and George Munore, plus pivotman Jim Olsen, once more are among the leading individual scorers in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, and the Hanover Indians, as a team, are back in the title chase.

Green Third

With the schedule at the half way mark, Myers tops the league scorers with 56 points in five games, while teammate Olsen is second with Audley Brindley, a freshman Indian, in a three-way tie for third with Sam Hunter of Cornell and Munroe. All have 39 points.

Dartmouth stormed through Columbia, Yale and Harvard, during the past week, but couldn't move any higher than third place in quest of its sixth straight league flag. Pennsylvania, with three straight loop wins, and Princeton, successful in both its starts, share the top berth.

Both the pacesetters have relatively easy tasks this week, with the Quakers coming to New York Friday night for their annual Lincoln's Birthday game with Columbia. Princeton visits the campuses of both Yale and Harvard and shouldn't be too hard pressed. Neither club has won a league game this season.

Took Cornell

The Pennsylvanians, regarded by some as the best Quaker quinet in 10 years, trimmed Cornell Saturday night, 42 to 35, on the sparkling play of Chink Crossin and Capt. Chuck Viguers. Earlier in the week they disposed of Navy, 48 to 47.

Other games for the coming week bring Harvard to Columbia Tuesday night and Cornell to Dartmouth on Saturday.

The Ithacans, with a record of two wins and two losses, could scramble the race by downing Dartmouth on its home floor then, but that is an experience the Indians have not had for more than two seasons.

Mitchell-Dodds Rivalry Continues in Hunter Mile

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Gil Dodds, it seems, is running into red-hot rivalry wherever he goes.

A year ago, an unknown starter in the two-mile, he had his battles with the great Greg Rice. Later in the indoor winter campaign he dueled with the equally competent Leslie MacMitchell. And now he finds himself locked in a two-man struggle with an Indiana boy named Earl Mitchell.

It all began at Cleveland last March when the Indiana University sophomore surprised the track and field crowd by flashing past Dodds, the national champion to capture the mile.

Strong Finish

At the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden last Saturday night Dodds set a torrid early pace in the Wanamaker Mile and seemed a cinch from the gallery to romp home. But Mitchell turned on his well-paced power on the bell lap and broke the tape in 4m. 08.6s., four yards in front of the Boston boy—this despite the fact that Gil had stepped past the half-mile mark in 2m. 02.1s., and the three-quarters post in 3m. 03.7s.

What happened, of course, was that Dodds ran himself out in the early stages, anxious to open his indoor campaign with a low-time triumph, but forgetting that he still had a final quarter to run. Mitchell's ability to pace himself and run Dodds into the boards in the stretch is a loud hint that the Indiana youth will be the man to watch every time he goes to the starting line this season.

Hunter Mile

This Dodds-Mitchell rivalry is of particular interest to local customers at the moment because the two young stars will meet again next Saturday night at the Boston Garden in the 54th annual B. A. A. track and field meet. The object of their affections will be the Hunter Mile trophy, one of the most coveted championships in the track industry. And those who know Dodds are looking for a thriller when the gun barks in this specialty. Gil has no intentions of losing two in a row to the mid-westerner.

These boys, however, will not have the mile to themselves. Others entered are Don Burnham, who ran a 4:11.4 mile as a sophomore at Dartmouth last year; Jim Rafferty, Metropolitan champion and 4:14 miler; Roy Schwarzkopf of Yale, a 4:13.5 miler who can travel faster than that, and one or two other men to be named later in the week.

Other Favorites

Despite the difficulties of a war year, this B. A. A. show should be a good one, judging by the way the boys went at it in the Millrose Games. The committee in charge of the local meet is making every effort to bring the headliners of the Millrose affair to the Hub this week end.

Favorites already entered besides those mentioned above are Private Henry Norwood Ewell, the former Penn State sprint star; Herb Thompson, one of Ewell's closest rivals in the short races; the veteran Charley Beetham, now stationed at the Navy's pre-flight school in Iowa; Boo Morcom of the University of New Hampshire; Hugh Short of Georgetown, who equalled the world indoor 600-yard record Saturday at New York, and others.

Morcom, incidentally, will be the only entrant attempting a "double." In other words, he will compete in both the high jump and pole vault here. The New Hampshire student belongs right up with the leaders in each event. At the moment only the sensational Corney Warmerdam is better in the vault.

Hunter Star Of Future Is Rice's Belief

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Although Greg Rice pounded the two-mile run at the Millrose Games for his fifty-seventh consecutive track triumph the former Notre Dame star already has picked his successor as the United States' premier distance runner.

Rice predicts that when he retires his niche will be taken over by Oliver Hunter, presently an undergraduate at the same South Bend, Ind., school and already good enough to finish second to the champ Saturday night.

Improvement

"I know how good Ollie was because I worked out with him at South Bend before I moved to New York," Rice said, "but the improvement he has shown since then is amazing. Wait until he gets some experience on the boards and he will be very hard to take."

Rice then related how John Nicholson, Notre Dame coach, forecast the same role for Hunter after taking one look at the newcomer.

The youngster finished a full 60 yards to the rear of Rice in the 9:02.2 race Saturday night. However, he stayed with the barrel-chested veteran for most of the journey and actually set the pace for three trips around the 11-lap track late in the duel.

Rice was one of the few favorites to triumph in the thirty-sixth annual Millrose Games. Cornelius Warmerdam in the pole vault and Fred Sickinger in the half-mile run were the others.

Mitchell First

Earl Mitchell, given little chance to defeat Gil Dodds in the classic Wanamaker Cup mile, tore loose with a terrific sprint in the final yards to beat the Boston divinity student in 4:08.6. The Big Ten ace from Indiana University ran in third place most of the way, but then romped home with the meet's biggest upset.

Warmerdam sailed over the 15-foot mark for the twenty-seventh time to create a new meet mark at 15ft. 1½in. which Hugh Short of Georgetown equalled the world indoor record for 600 yards by reaching the tape in 1:10.2.

Short's effort earned him the nomination as the meet's outstanding performer. It was the first major indoor meet of the season and drew some 15,000 spectators to Madison Square Garden.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Red Sox Reach Medford

The time: late March. The place: Tufts College, Medford, Mass. The occasion: the Red Sox report for spring practice.

Coach Tom Daly is the first to arrive. He lives almost across the street from the indoor baseball cage.

Daly, to himself: Suppose I'd better start shoveling so the boys can find the place. Wonder what Moe Berg is doing? Probably buying some papers.

A bundled form appears. It is Manager Joe Cronin.

Daly: Hello Joe. Where'd you get that tan? Go to Sarasota by mistake?

Cronin: Hello Tom. No, it's a Red Cross tan, all the way from Honolulu. By the looks of this place, maybe I should have stayed there and worked out.

Another Shovel

Daly: Well, if we have to train in the snow, we couldn't have picked a nicer spot. These Tufts people will make you feel at home. There's another shovel over there.

A third party appears, his face buried in an upturned collar.

Cronin: It looks like Doerr, but it can't be. He isn't that big.

Doerr: It's me all right, Skipper. It's just that I'm wearing two sweaters and an Indian blanket under this overcoat. Now I can sympathize with that soldier pal of mine in Iceland.

Cronin: Let's take a look at the cage. Did Orlando bring out the bats?

Doerr: If he carried all of your lumber out here from Fenway Park, he's a wonder. I doubt if even a dog sled could make it.

Hughson pushes open the door of the cage.

Daly: Look at Tex. He's got more on than Doerr. How's everything back home in the Lone Star State, Tex?

Hughson: A whole lot warmer than it is here. Has Greenie (trainer Win Green) got any sun lamps?

Cronin: Get a shovel Tex. That'll warm you up.

Newsome Sings

Hughson: A shovel! I can't even get my hands out of my pockets!

Dick Newsome and Johnny Peacock arrive.

Newsome singing: Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina—

Peacock: Shut up Newsome. Hand me a shovel. I want to find home plate.

Newsome: Does the snow ever bury this place? I'd like to see the family again before summer.

Doerr: Here come Tabor and Dobson. Now we've got enough for a pepper game. Daly, throw me a ball!

Daly: One thing about this place: the club's ball bill will be low. No fences to hit them over.

Newsome, glancing up: Look at the fish nets. Too bad Di Maggio isn't here.

Tabor: Let's pull out the batting cage. With Ted Williams not around, the rest of us will get to hit this spring.

Cronin: It's a break for Tufts that Foxxie isn't here. He'd drive balls through the nets, through the roof and up against the library.

Daly: Berg would love this, wouldn't he? At least, the Skipper would always know where to find him—in the library.

Newsome: Or in a restaurant.

Carey Arrives

Tom Carey, arriving: Say, this dirt diamond is O. K. And that heat feels good. Hey, Joe, do I get to hit with the regulars this year?

Dobson: Wait until Shellenback sees this dirt track. He'll have us pitchers wearing a groove in it.

Tabor, starting to warm up: Remember Sarasota? Seems like a long time ago. Say, I feel loose already. This place is all right.

Dobson: Sure, at least Shellenback can't chase us all over the outfield after fungos. There isn't any outfield.

Daly: The season's official. Cronin's at the plate. Hit one Joe!

Tabor: Don't encourage him. I'll never get a turn.

Cronin: Say, you can see the ball all right in here. Put a little more on it Tex!

Newsome: You'll have to take those gloves off before you can pitch to me Hughson!

Hughson: I will if you'll take off that overcoat!

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — ODT Director Joseph Eastman recommended that the Kentucky Derby should not be run this year because of the heavy demand it would place on the nation's already strained transportation facilities.

* * *

NEW YORK—Commissioner K. M. Landis abrogated the second Brooklyn player deal within a week, this time ordering Babe Dahlgren returned to the Dodgers from Indianapolis. Landis ruled the veteran infielder had been sold for less than the waiver price. Earlier, Landis had ordered Steve Mesner, also an infielder, returned to the Reds.

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NEW YORK — International League at annual meeting votes against holding all-star game this year because of transportation difficulties.

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MILWAUKEE—Directors of the Wisconsin State (class D) League vote to suspend operation for the duration.

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KNOXVILLE—Catcher William (Buddy) Lewis signs player-manager contract to pilot the Knoxville club of the Southern Association in 1943.

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HOUSTON — Fred Ankenman resigns as President of Houston (Texas League) club, saying he was taking the action because of "the curtailed policy and short-sighted plans Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, has adopted toward the Houston farm club since Branch Rickey left the organization."

* * *

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Great Lakes speed skating championships, scheduled to be held here Sunday, have been postponed until next Sunday because of weather conditions.

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Directors of the South Atlantic Baseball League voted to suspend operations "during the emergency."

* * *

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sports Editor George Bertz of the Portland Journal said that Jack Wilson, pitcher for the Detroit Tigers, and Aldon Wilkie, southpaw hurler for the Pittsburg Pirates, will stick to their jobs in Portland shipyards this year. Wilson was traded to the Detroit club last season by the Washington Senators, who obtained him from the Boston Red Sox. Wilkie is an ex-Pacific Coast League player.

* * *

MILWAUKEE — Modification of an American Bowling Congress regulation concerning the annual resurfacing of alleys was voted today at a special meeting of officials.

* * *

NEW YORK—Thomas Richardson, President of the Eastern Baseball League, said that the league would operate in 1943 with the same clubs that made up its roster in 1942.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ola, Norwegian refugee, won national class A ski jumping championship at Duluth with Torger Tokle of New York, second.

Three Years Ago

Boston Red Sox sold Eldon Auker to St. Louis Browns.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig rejected renewal of his contract calling for $36,000 with New York Yankees and demanded 15 per cent increase.

Sports Around the Hub

Sports Hit by Shoe Rationing

Baseball, hockey and other professional sports are wondering what their athletes are going to wear on their feet now that each person is allowed only three pairs of shoes per year. A big league ball player, for example—one who runs bases hard and often—sometimes wears out three pairs of spiked shoes in a single normal season. But unless they are given special consideration from Washington, which is not likely, they may finish out 1943 in their bare feet.

College and pro football players, in the past, made it a habit to keep at least two pairs of shoes, one for practice and the other for the game. Basketball players, dashing back and forth across the court in the modern high-scoring game, are particularly hard on shoes. Ski boots, track shoes and tennis will also be affected, as will almost every other sport. In fact, this latest ration move is very apt to hit sports harder than any wartime steps yet taken in Washington.

* * *

Like the Bruins, the Boston Olympics will take to the road for the next couple of weeks, due to the engagement of Ice Follies of 1943 at the Garden beginning next Wednesday. The 'Pics face three games in 24 hours this coming week end—Saturday night in Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon in New York, and Sunday night in New Haven vs. New York—and it is possible that several local scribes may accompany the team.

* * *

Last Friday and Saturday the Olympics came up with victories over Philadelphia 6-5 and New York 5-2 to solidify themselves in third place. New York went on to drop two games to Baltimore Coast Guard yesterday in a double-header, which puts the second-place Rovers in reach of the 'Pics. The Coast Guard, however, seems to be heading straight for the Eastern League title. The Cutters won 14 out of their last 17 starts.

* * *

When the Ice Follies open at the Garden on Wednesday, Frick and Frack will be back again with their drollery and wit, ready to keep Boston laughing. This year the team, Swiss by birth, represents a pair of Scotchmen. Frick and Frack both started skating when they were seven. Ready to compete in the Olympic Games of 1936, they decided it was more fun to satirize the skating they had been doing for years. So Frick gave up his study of architecture and Frack left his banking career, and the two started out on a tour of the British Isles. The climax of the tour was a command performance in London in 1938.

* * *

Holding a record of two wins and two losses in the N. E. League, Northeastern's hockey team prepares to meet Boston University at the Arena tomorrow night. B. U. defeated M. I. T. in their opening game, but has since dropped six decisions in a row to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Tech, Harvard and Boston College. The Northeastern team will head for Hanover this coming Saturday, where it will meet Dartmouth for the first time this year.

* * *

Briefs . . . Julie Hyde won the New England figure skating title in the finals at the Skating Club, Sunday . . . Dartmouth's hockey team defeated Harvard, 7-4, at Hanover on Saturday . . . The B. C. Eagles won their sixth hockey game by balking Princeton, 7-2 . . . Wakefield and Hudson are tied for the lead in the Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League . . . Framingham will meet Walpole next Friday night in the Bay State Hockey League playoffs . . . At the three-cornered track meet with Bates and Bowdoin at Bates over the week end, Northeastern won 66½ of the possible 108 points.

* * *

In the annual squash racquets match, played Saturday, Yale beat Harvard, 7-2 . . . The Indians soundly defeated Yale in a Saturday cage game at Dartmouth, 62-30. . . . Mass. State and Tufts played a close cage game with Mass. State, winning out 62-59 . . . Harvard met B. U. on the court and defeated the Terriers 43-38 . . . Newton High plays Cambridge Latin and Rindge Tech meets Watertown in an important basketball double-header in the Rindge gym tomorrow . . . Capt. Joe Silver and Howie Mitchell of the B. U. cage team are leaving for the Army . . . Medford is in first place in the Greater Boston Hockey League.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Barring a decision to freeze the basketball rules for the duration, the folks who stepped up the speed of the game to its present pace may get around to changing the four-fouls-and-out rule this year. . . . There's been a lot of talk about allowing five—or even three in each half—and two more voices recently added to the clamor are those of Ed Diddle, Western Kentucky coach, and Dave Tobey, veteran New York official. . . . Tobey points out that the original rule allowed one personal foul in each quarter, but since then the game has been changed to add from five to eight minutes of playing time, giving a player more chances to commit fouls. . . . Diddle, who claims a player is so concerned after making his third foul, that he isn't much use to the team, sees it the same way. "He would be just as concerned after the fourth foul," says Uncle Ed, "but it would take him longer to make the fouls." . . . This department's suggestion is to let the rules alone; just take away the referees' whistles.

The War Dog Fund, which is collecting money to finance the "Dogs for Defense" movement, has worked out a plan of awarding honorary military titles to civilian canine contributors. . . . For $1 your dog can get a membership tag and a certificate designating him as a private; $5 makes him a sergeant, etc. . . . So far, there's no provision for enlisting the family pet, feminine gender, as a WAAC or a WAVE. The Baltimore Orioles are considering a 10 p. m. curfew for night baseball games because after that time street cars will have to go down town to haul war workers.

* * *

After Marine Major Bob Galer, former University of Washington basketballer who has shot down 13 Jap planes at Guadalcanal, was brought down himself for the third time, he reported to his commanding officer: "Sorry, sir; if I keep this up I'll be a Japanese ace." . . . Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball fans are wondering how they'll get Phil Rizzuto and Peewee Reese into their infield this year and how to divide the pitching chores between recently-arrived Hugh Casey and Walt Masterson. . . . Maybe they'll have to farm out a few players to Great Lakes.

Walters Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—Bucky Walters, ace right-handed pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds of the National League, came here from his Philadelphia home for the baseball writers' banquet and after a few minutes' discussion with Business Manager Warren Giles signed a contract for 1943.

Brookline Club Double Champion In Curling Meet

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 8 (AP)—Novelist Ben Ames Williams' Brookline, Mass., Country Club rink is a double champion today—winner of both the Mitchell and Allen Medals in the Grand National Curling Club tournament.

Williams skipped his rink to a 15-10 victory over another Brookline rink, skipped by E. W. Litchfield, to win the Mitchell Trophy yesterday. In the Allen Award final, the author's rink conquered Utica, skipped by S. S. Cirran, 14-9. It was the first time in 12 years the same rink won both medals.

In 1931 Thomas Russell skipped another Brookline club to a double victory in the old Scotch sport.

The Country Club of Brookline Cup was captured by Utica No. 1 team, skipped by Walter Clement, Saturday by defeating St. Andrews of Mt. Hope, N. Y., 12-11.

The Browns played better ball on the road than at home, the 1942 averages show. Away, their average was .568, at home .519.

Eagles Lose Their Coach

Official United States Navy

Capt C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N. and Lieut Denny Myers

Myers, coach of the Boston College Eagles, who volunteered for Naval duty last December, is shown being sworn in as a Lieutenant, senior grade, by Captain Keppler, Director of Naval Office of Procurement, at Naval headquarters on Causewy Street this morning. Lieutenant Myers reports at the North Carolina Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill on Thursday.

Restaurants

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Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAYS
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United States and Canada

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST; practitioner's office available part time. Box 100, 1293 National Press Building.

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LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y. (Sunnyside)—For business woman, comfortable, homelike room; sunny, quiet, in lady's small house. HA. 9-1421.

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Man with institutional management experience who has also supervised feeding of student body; good opportunity for the right man. In reply, submit snapshot photograph, future draft status and where employed during last five years. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MAN not subject to draft with some parts experience; position near Boston. Write stating qualifications and references. Box H-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion for girl 18 years; prefer mental care experience; state age, experience. Box M-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Room 30b LAF 3087

PUBLIC NOTICES

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, February 22nd, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon. Dinner will be served at half past one o'clock, to which eldest sons of members, or prospective successor, and members of other State Societies, are cordially invited.

Henry V. Greenough, Secretary

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For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

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Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
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Phone MEtropolitan 9611

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East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

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Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
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ME 9768

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Deliveries made Sat., Feb. 13th.
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STORAGE
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201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
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Suit Yourself!
But we know you'll wear and wear the smart, new Spring Suits already here!
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ARLEN'S STORES
DOVER
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CONCORD
COATS 20% OFF
Where you can shop with confidence

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Send three roses, three orchids, or three of some flower for "I Love You"
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14 MARKET SQUARE

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Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	A	R	G	E	R	
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B	E	L	L	O	W	S	

RHODE ISLAND

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(Continued)

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More than 120 Years of Service
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NEWPORT NEWS

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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
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BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
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Satisfying Service
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(Continued)

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Right up-to-date in all Men's Furnishings
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Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

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Shop of Exclusive Departments
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- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

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ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

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HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

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Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
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The Evening Citizen
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The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008
The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized MILK
Freshly churned BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored ICE CREAM
Fresh EGGS
Call 2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
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TORONTO
(Continued)

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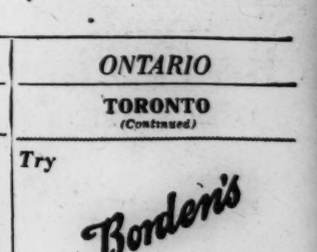

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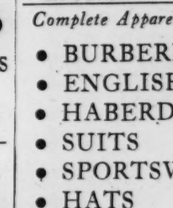
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MONTREAL
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• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
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(Continued)

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Would like to Serve you too!

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where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
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Eire

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

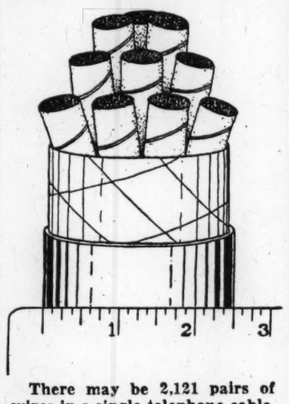
Major Tire Trouble

Next time you have to change a tire on your car, be thankful that it isn't a quarter-ton job, like this tire from a Flying Fortress. What appear to be "service station attendants" are actually students at the Boeing Flying Fortress Mechanics School at Seattle, where Boeing now turns out not only the Fortresses themselves, but also trains the engineers to keep these big bombers in top fighting condition.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Telephone Cables Contain Nitrogen Gas Under Pressure?

A telephone cable may be an extremely complex affair, containing as many as 4,242 fine copper wires and stretching many miles in length. It also is a very delicate link in the communications system. The penetration of even slight amounts of moisture, such as might seep in through even so small an opening as a pinhole in the cable sheathing, might play havoc with the delicate circuits and result in service interruptions.



There may be 2,121 pairs of wires in a single telephone cable.

Water, however, very seldom manages to get inside the cable on a large number of the lines in the United States. This is because the cable sheath is kept full of gas under pressure. This gas, incidentally, is dry nitrogen; inert, harmless, and not inflammable.

Should a leak develop, the pressure of the gas inside the sheathing prevents the water from getting in, unless there is a definite break or gash of some dimensions. Also, the escape of the gas causes a drop in the pressure in the cable.

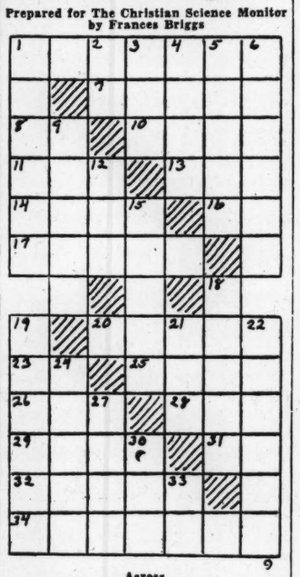
At intervals along the cable are instruments to indicate the gas pressure and which sound an automatic alarm when a leak occurs and also indicate the approximate location of the weak spot so that a repair crew may be dispatched to the threatened point.

The telegraph companies have applied a technique similar to the dunking of an inflated inner tube in water to find a slow leak to their cables. They attach a tank of compressed nitrogen to the big lead-sheathed telegraph cable and check the gas pressure at intervals from the point where the test was begun. When the pressure is found to have dropped, the repair crew put soapsuds on the cable to detect the escaping gas by the bubbles it would form. And where water has caused a short-circuit in the wires inside the cable, forcing gas through the cable dries out the moisture and eliminates the trouble.

The new gas treatment to "rejuvenate" old cables, adding 10, and more, years to their usefulness, and to find defects in new cables, is said to have resulted in enormous savings in time and money.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is an officer's mount for battle or parade?
7—Paul Pry is hero of comedy by whom?
8—Concerning.
10—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
11—To contend.
13—Fixed charge for admission is what?
14—At all times.
16—Wild prairie rose is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
17—A souvenir is what?
20—Who is Arnolphe's ward in Moliere's "School for Wives"?
23—Order of Merit (abbr.).
25—What is the timber or stone at foot of a door?
26—Wearer.
28—What is a tropical American snake?
29—What English architect was originator of modern Renaissance type of steeple?
31—You would look at map of what State of U. S. to locate St. Helena Island (abbr.)?
32—What island in New York Bay is an immigrant station?
34—What device is used to fan flames on a hearth?

Down

1—If you are in prosperity or pleasant circumstances, you are said to be in what?
2—Associated Press (abbr.).
3—Fish eggs.
4—A pitch shot would be used in what sport?
5—What was given name of Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne"?
6—What is the color of the mignonette flower?
9—A pepperbox is used in what game?
12—Snakelike fish.
15—What are supposed to drop on stick in game of ringtoss?
18—What small Greek island was scene of Ionic festival in antiquity?
19—Who is one of fairies in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
21—Point of a pen is what?
22—What are loose, long trousers in unusual colors?
24—Australian cattle dog is what?
27—What legendary Swiss patriot is hero of an opera?
30—Nothing.
33—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Child's Influence

One April day in 1865, soon after Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, "a tall, sad-faced man" knocked on the door of the Richmond home of Gen. George E. Pickett, the famous Confederate commander. When Mrs. Pickett, her baby in her arms, responded, he asked, "Is this George Pickett's place?"

"Yes," she replied, "but he is not here."

"I know that, ma'am," said the stranger, "but I just wanted to see the place. Down in old Quincy, Illinois, I have heard the lad describe the home. I am Abraham Lincoln."

"The President?" Mrs. Pickett gasped.

"No, ma'am," came the gentle answer; "just Abraham Lincoln, George Pickett's old boyhood friend."

The baby, surrendering to the tenderness in the haggard, careworn face, reached out his tiny hands to the great man, and when taken into Lincoln's arms printed an affectionate kiss on his lips. Giving the little boy back to his mother, the President said, smiling:

"Tell your husband, the rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of that kiss and those bright eyes."

In Lighter Vein

"That sign has sold three gross of those old celluloid collars that were stored in the basement."

Phonetically Speaking

Two "pay-as-you-go" plans have opposite views;
Opponents push, parry, persistently pommel;
Coincidence? Yes, but therein lies the news—
The Axis has Rommel, while taxes have Ruml.

Wonders of Washington

"It takes 25 girls behind typewriters to put one man behind the trigger in this war," solemnly proclaims a mathematical shark in the Office of War Information, in bolstering his request for more typewriters from private business. With an Army of 7,500,000 by the end of next year, we shall need 187,500,000 girls pounding government typewriters—which is pretty good going for a nation of 130,000,000.—N. Y. Daily News.

Relieved Motorist

A woman motorist in Sandpoint, Idaho, swerved to a sudden stop before the county jail.

"What's happening?" she asked excitedly.

"We just had an earthquake," explained a deputy sheriff.

"Oh, thank goodness! I thought I had a flat tire."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Trimming It Down

The wealthy relative wrote:

Dear Nephew:

I am sending you the $10 you requested, but must draw your attention to a spelling error in your last letter; "10" is written with one naught, not two.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Baranikovka (bŭ-rä'-nyi-kôf'-kŭ — Town of the Caucasus area.

El Zauvia (ăz-zä'-wi-yä) — Town of North Africa.

Kalach (kŭ-lách')—Railroad town on the Don River, Soviet Russia.

Mishoff, Lieut. Gen. Nikola—Popular spelling for Nikola Mishov—(ni-kŏ'-lä mi-shôf') —Bulgarian Minister of War.

Nelles, Vice-Admiral Percy W. (nĕl'-is)—Canada's Chief of Naval Staff.

Rosso, Dr. Augusto (ou-gōō'-stô rôs'-sô)—New Italian Ambassador to Turkey.

von Arnim, Col. Gen. Jürgen (yür'-gĕn fŏn är'-nim)—Reported as replacing General von Nehring in command of German forces in Tunisia.

Wadi Bel el-Chebir (wä'dē bĭ' ĕl'-kä-bĕr')—Location in North Africa.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chernigov (chĕr-nyē'-gôf)—City of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia.

Kislovodsk (kēs'-lô-vôdsk')—Town of the North Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Pyatigorsk (pyä'-tyĕ-gôrsk')—Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

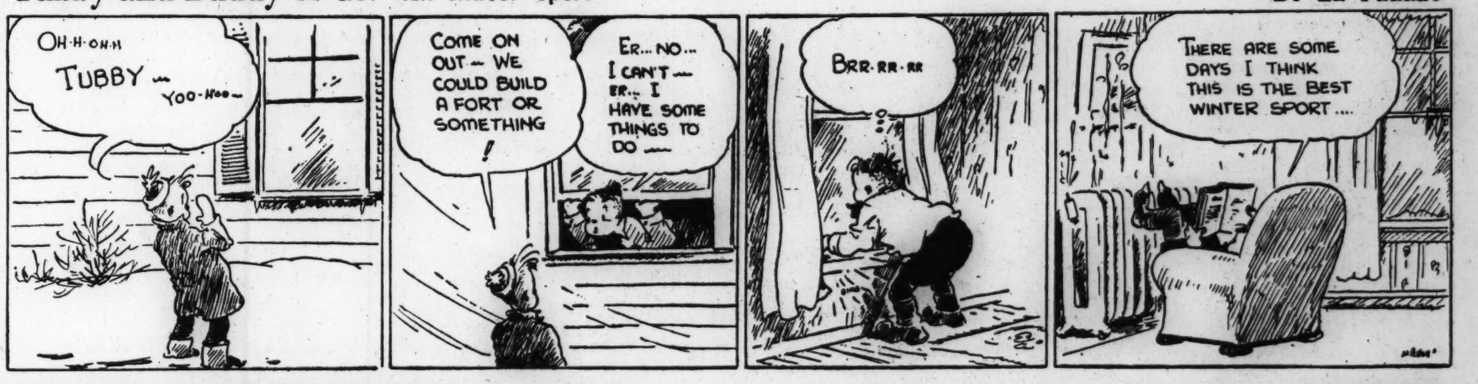
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— CLEVELAND:- RESTAURANTS RUN SHORT OF POTS TO COOK WITH AND UTENSILS TO EAT WITH.

YES, WE BROUGHT OUR OWN, PIERRE
THIS RESTAURANT WILL TEACH PATRONS HOW TO USE CHOP STICKS • NATIVE CHINESE INSTRUCTORS
WITH BEATERS SCARCE THIS OLD MACHINE SHOULD DO A GOOD JOB AT SCRAMBLING THEM
WASHING MACHINE
SORRY, WE ARE ALL OUT OF SILVERWARE, MADAME
THAT'S O.K. -I ALWAYS WANTED TO DO THIS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Indoor Sport*

By Le Pelley


OH·H·OH·H TUBBY— YOO-HOO—
COME ON OUT— WE COULD BUILD A FORT OR SOMETHING!
ER... NO... I CAN'T— ER... I HAVE SOME THINGS TO DO—
BRR·RR·RR
THERE ARE SOME DAYS I THINK THIS IS THE BEST WINTER SPORT....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But I Would!*

By Rodgers

"Oh, hello," Joan said today-
"Come right on in, you're just in time!"
"I'm just finishing Tiddly-winks' bath and while I'm at it I might just as well give you one too."
"I'm sure Sammy wouldn't mind-"
SWISH!
"No-I don't suppose the Boss would mind," I wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducks Have Landed!*

By The Hagers

A group of islands lay below, That formed an archipelago.

"That's it!" the Tern cried with delight. "Tern Island, Captain, on the right."

The Pelicans were everywhere; We saw that they controlled the air.

We flew right through the busy flock And lit, unchallenged, on a rock.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where the Shoe Pinches

The official explanation given for rationing of shoes is the shortage of heavy sole leathers, the best quality of which for some time has been going, and rightly so, into military channels. But in addition to this reason is the fact that the surplus purchasing power now in the hands of American war workers is burning holes in some pockets.

It has already done some obvious things to the food market, it is perfectly capable of starting a run on shoes, or any other item. Until this purchasing power can be captured by taxes and enforced savings, it must be countered with such expedients as price ceilings and rationing. The danger of holding back on rationing until a run starts is that reserve stocks of a given item may be drained off and unfairly distributed before the control is applied. Economic Stabilizer Byrnes is of the opinion this has not occurred yet in shoes. Certainly the method of applying this rationing was entirely laudable. The safe course is to apply rationing before the threat manifests itself. This is not pleasant, nor is it easy, but the situation demands it.

The instance of shoes suggests more about the American war economy than appears on the surface. While many will feel that being limited to three pairs of shoes a year is no hardship, the fact remains this represents a drop in 1943 sales of some 100,000,000 pairs of shoes, and production this year will be cut about 150,000,000 pairs under last year's 450,000,000 pairs.

This means that Americans in general must get along with fewer shoes, not because they lack money to buy them, but because there are fewer being manufactured.

Fiat limitation of production, in shoes or any other commodity, is a new experience for Americans, and not one easy to become adjusted to, but it is the situation. And what is true of shoes is true of most other items of civilian consumption. The end result is to be a lower standard of living, for reasons that have not obtained before in American history.

Ciano to the Cloister

Ciano becomes Italian Ambassador to the Vatican. Such is the cold, matter-of-fact announcement from Rome today. But what jest, what derisive mockery is this? Ciano was probably the last of the Fascist hierarchy whom anyone with his wits about him would have chosen for such a post. Surely the irrepressible "playboy" is scarcely the man for the cloister? Surely the diplomat of beach and golf course will find his game cramped somewhat within the confines of Vatican City, which is scarcely a good mashie shot from one side to the other?

Rome Radio says the Duce's cabinet shake-up was "to prevent ossification" of his government. But Ciano presumably is not to be a minister to the Vatican Museum. To be sure, relations between Fascism and the Vatican have, of late, taken on something of the stillness of petrefaction. But it somehow seems scarcely polite to send Fascism's chief fossil to the court of a presumably friendly power.

Is this just an outburst of Nazi poetic justice? The Germans have had their troubles with the Vatican and they also dignified Ciano by being more angry at him than his capabilities deserved. Detection of a sardonic German hand in this affair would help to explain why Ciano, who has always found the society of ethics and principles a bore, is foisted upon an organization which has been frequently lecturing the Germans about the moral foundations of society, a subject which appears to have been less than tasteful in Berlin.

Well, the Vatican has outlasted more than one invasion of the baroque. And the rococo Ciano might do well with a period of meditation in its timeless atmosphere. If it is ossification that the Fascists would avoid, there are some other political fossils in Mussolini's Rome which might well be excavated.

The Senate once rejected Andrew Jackson's nomination of Martin Van Buren to be Ambassador; so Andy, just for that, made him President a few years later. It is not expected that the same procedure will be followed in the Flynn case.

Count your blessings. It's 56 below zero in Northern Manitoba, with drifts 15 feet deep, and the flies and ants are so thick in New Caledonia that the boys can hardly get a purely vegetarian mouthful of food.

Native Heroism

Vouza was not a member of one of the supposedly master or superior races. On the contrary, he formerly belonged to an obscure savage tribe on the then little-known island of Guadalcanal. Yet today, the honored name of Sergeant Major Vouza has flashed around the world as the worthy recipient of both the British decoration for valor and the Silver Star Medal of the United States.

It required courage in the first place for this native hero of the British Constabulary to set out on such a dangerous mission for the Marines—that of locating enemy lookout stations. But it called for more than courage: it took character, stamina, and faith to withstand the brutal tortures to which he was subjected by his Japanese captors in their efforts to get him to reveal Marine positions.

The Japanese finally left him for dead, but they reckoned without the life-giving power of moral stability, of a consciousness of right doing. Vouza not only succeeded in returning to the United States Marine lines, but he brought back the valuable information for which he had been sent.

Not of a "master" race? Sergeant Major Vouza belongs to the growing universal company, which distinguishes between no race, creed, or nationality, but includes those who have proved to be masters of themselves, and of whatever would conspire to deprive them of their faith, manhood, or integrity.

Along the Donets

One need not know Russian to find large meanings in the place names that strangle the reader of Moscow communiqués these days. Kramatorskaya, Grushevakha, Protopopovka, Slavyansk, Gosteschevo, Barvenkova, Voroshilovgrad—a series of typographical errors to most British and American eyes—tell the story of Red Army advances in the Donets basin most authentically. They show that the Nazi's 1941 line is broken in some places and that Kharkov, Orel, Kursk, and Rostov are in danger of encirclement.

Coupled with the Russian drive to the Sea of Azov at Yeisk, they indicate that Dr. Goebbels may soon have something almost worse than the Stalingrad defeat to report. Not only are large German forces trapped in the Caucasus; the armies in the Crimea may have to be withdrawn soon if they are to escape. For if the Russians are not soon bogged in mud or stopped by Nazi reinforcements, they will be cutting off retreat from the Crimea.

The Red Army is driving through between the Nazi strong points. Already it has cut the road between Kursk and Orel, between Kursk and Belgorod, and between Kharkov and Rostov. At Grushevakha it has come within twenty-five miles of the railway out of the Crimea to Kharkov. Apparently the Donets is frozen and presents no particular obstacle, as several Russian forces are reported west of it. It is not inconceivable that the Russians will reach the Dnieper by the time the ice goes out.

One hopes that by the time the summer campaign opens British-American forces will also be operating in Europe. If they are, the battle line will not move back again over those tongue-twisters now red-penciled on the map.

Any Typewriters to Spare?

The United States Government is faring badly at the moment in its drive for typewriters for the armed services. It announced a few days ago that in some States no more than 10 per cent of the quota had been collected, although the Government pays $30 or $40 according to age.

Need for the machines is reported desperate in some war jobs—even front line jobs. The Government asks for one in every four typewriters. The question is frequently asked, Why can't the Government take our oldest machines; if they're good enough for us to keep on using them, aren't they good enough for the Army? No, they are not. A typewriter that goes out on daily forays against the Japanese in the Pacific can't be subject to the careful inspection most offices provide; it may take a tumble now and then to the deck of a battleship or whatever it is that substitutes for the floor in a mobile field unit. The best is none too good to start with, obviously.

With a few legitimate exceptions, many offices can rearrange hours of dictation and the sequence of other typewritten work so that three machines can be made to do the work of four—provided businessmen see the importance of the move and open their minds to the possibility.

Our Readers Say—

A More Practical Christianity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are assured that we are seeking a post-war world where all men can be free, with governments of their own choosing. The Atlantic Charter has set forth some important aspects of freedom; but a great need is that we guard against sinking back into the pre-war ways of self-seeking, self-indulgence, selfishness, the gratification of merely material instincts and wants.

Many are mystified by the present upheaval. Some believe that it is a conflict between those nations of low moral standing and those of high ideals. Is that the underlying cause of the war?

May not a deeper reason for the recurrence of war be that mankind does not awaken to the call of a higher Christianity?

Unless this war is won on the basis of a higher spiritual sense, then in spite of any victory over depraved nations, it will at some future time have to be fought over again.

This is no time for the loosening of the moral codes of individuals or of nations. The call or demand upon mankind is for greater morality in all the departments of human endeavor and life: it is a call to rise into purer mental states; and only as this call is perceived, understood, and responded to, can we hope to have that peace on earth which is so much desired, a peace not forced upon mankind by a higher power, but which has to be dearly sought and hardly won.

Leeds, Eng. STANLEY M. SYDENHAM

What of Puerto Rico?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many of the noble sentiments expressed by theorists of the millennium leave common people cold because those sentiments are for a new world to be constructed miraculously after the war will have been won. The mechanics and means, whys and wherefores, are too earthly to concern the theorists.

I think an opportunity is presented now to implement the high-sounding pre-millennium theories by a practical, common-sense demonstration of these theories translated into action in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is a member of our family.

The BEW and the new rehabilitation board headed by ex-Governor Lehman, in co-operation with the other governmental agencies concerned, should set in motion immediately the forces which will bring the new day to Puerto Rico. Adequate food, public health, education, opportunity to produce and to contribute their share in the world that is to be—these are current Puerto Rican problems which will be common to a large part of the world when the war is won.

Puerto Rico provides now a laboratory in which postwar theories can be tested, modified and refined. A job well done here would be a victory that all Latin America would cheer, but, most important, it would be tangible evidence to millions of questioning Americans that a firm basis does exist for their hopes for a new and better world.

Belmont, Mass. CLARENCE E. LASCELLES

"Hats Off"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The very true and timely cartoon in The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "The Same Kids," reminds us of a true story.

Some years ago, we moved to a mid-western city. One of our sons attending Junior High School became acquainted with a fellow student, who had always lived in the neighborhood. We will call him John. The two boys became good friends. We found out that John's reputation was not very good. It was thought by some of the neighbors that he was destined to come to some bad end. But he had a quiet, modest way that made you like him.

We moved from this city. Ten years passed. A few days ago the phone rang. It was John. He asked us if we remembered him. We invited him out to our home. He told us that he managed to get through high school. For more than a year now he has been employed by his Uncle Sam as an instructor in aviation. His services were obtained from one of the large air line companies. With a co-pilot he has made overseas trip.

And this was John, the "ne'er do well," who was in reality a diamond, only needing the right opportunity to show its brilliance. Yes, indeed, "today we take our hats off to them." H. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Standing?

The Case of Private Dennett

[Editor's Note—In November this newspaper received from Pvt. Prescott Dennett a mimeographed letter mailed from a camp in New Jersey under soldier's frank and making various charges against the United States Government. We made an investigation of this use of the soldier's frank, and published the report of a staff correspondent covering some features of the indictment of Private Dennett for conspiracy to impair Army morale, his main charges against the Department of Justice, and its answer.

We have now received another very long communication from Private Dennett complaining of our reporting of his case and claiming that since he was in the Army when he was indicted he should have a military trial. The letter is much too long for printing here, but we believe the following space gives a fair hearing to his protests.]

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When The Christian Science Monitor devotes several columns to a story not generally handled by other newspapers one knows instinctively that a matter of some significance is under discussion. Now out of the Army hospital and back on active duty with my squadron here, I recently read your lengthy front-page article about my case.

The pending conspiracy trial—and it is a conspiracy charge despite your headline scream and your Washington correspondent's much-repeated assertion that I am "indicted for sedition"—bids fair to be one of the most significant military-civil law clash cases in American history.

I know the Monitor's traditional fair play will allow a private soldier space for his side of the unprecedented controversy and an opportunity to correct certain glaring errors your correspondent passed on to you due to the strange intricacies of my case. At the same time the Monitor will be rendering a real public service in clarifying what perhaps is a legal "blind spot" in the matter of soldiers' rights.

* * *

The civilian Department of Justice has indicted this soldier for conspiring to corrupt the morale of his own armed forces! Now the soldier is indicting the civilian Department of Justice for violating, in wartime, the spirit of the Articles of War as a whole and the 74th Article in particular. The Attorney General's Office did so in shanghaiing me off Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation in late July and incarcerating me for 66 days in civilian jails without granting me the regulation military hearing before my commanding officer.

One month after I had been drafted in Washington, a deputy marshal appeared on the Missouri Military Reservation in the evening armed with a "fugitive from justice" warrant. He located some sergeant, who simply ordered me to go with the invading civilian official and then "sue for false arrest." After pointing out I demanded a military hearing before my commanding officer, I had to obey my superior under the Articles of War, but I most definitely did so under protest at lack of proper military formality. (The Articles of War instruct the loyal soldier to carry out an illegal order of a superior—punishment for those responsible and legal adjustments to follow.)

Without further ado the deputy marshal—who professed complete ignorance of the nature of the charge against me—motored this soldier to St. Louis and whisked him into the St. Louis jail. The next day the United States Commissioner in St. Louis seemed "in the dark" over the affair, saying they were acting on orders from "the Attorney General's Office in Washington."

* * *

Your Washington correspondent runs into added difficulties due to his misunderstanding of the facts. His article gives an impression that I went into the Army AFTER the Department of Justice indicted me for conspiracy to corrupt the morale of the armed forces. As a matter of fact, the opposite was the case. I was indicted a month after I was drafted in Washington and took the soldier's oath at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Now, your correspondent devotes some space to attempting to tie my name in with quotations from this mysterious conspiracy indictment. Scores and scores of samples of alleged quotations from non-interventionist writings are cited in this indictment, but I failed to find or recognize one of my own expressions. Your correspondent apparently thinks he has, since he laboriously tries to hook me up with mighty peculiar quotations or semi-quotations he culled from this trickily constructed indictment.

Of course, I never said there "won't be any war," nor did the heinous things he or certain Department of Justice employees and outside civilian accomplices pretend to believe I did. PVT. PRESCOTT DENNETT

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Bookshelf

Why Malaya Fell

Malaya was a thoroughly bad show, to borrow a phrase from the people who lost it. No one will argue the point, but for a long time to come there will be discussion of the hows and whys of one of the most surprising débâcles in military history.

One of the most detailed and well-informed pieces of work thus far produced on this subject is Virginia Thompson's POST-MORTEM ON MALAYA (New York: Macmillan. $3). Miss Thompson has written previous volumes on Thailand and French Indo-China, and the degree of her qualification is attested by the fact that the present book is issued under the auspices of the Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, as part of its International Research Series.

Sir George Sansom contributes a foreword which in certain respects must be regarded as among the most valuable parts of the undertaking. Although a British official, Sir George has a refreshing detachment, fitting him to analyze and comment upon the more detailed study of his colleague. He finds in Miss Thompson "a certain tendency to act as prosecutor rather than as judge," but does not suggest that this diminishes the value of her work, "since I believe that the truth is often best elicited by presenting a case so vigorously as to exact a full rejoinder."

Declaring that it is self-evident that Malaya was not physically prepared for its ordeal, Sir George sums up Miss Thompson's general line of argument as being "that the tragedy of Malaya might have been averted had the administration and military authorities of the colony, together with its white inhabitants, shown greater wisdom and foresight not only in the period immediately before the Japanese attack but also in the preceding decades, during which they failed to solve the problems presented to them by the growth of nationalism among the Asiatic inhabitants, the conflict between the demands of economic imperialism and the welfare of the population, the antagonism between racial groups."

For his part, Sir George feels that while in a better political and social atmosphere resistance might have been prolonged and time gained, he does not believe that this could in the long run have outweighed the actual strategic conditions.

Miss Thompson has gone to great pains to show the basic facts, whatever one may say of her conclusions. She deals with the manifold peoples of Malaya, the land and the climate, such vital occupations as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tin production and rubber growing, efforts to industrialize, the status of labor, finances, wartime trade, military history, wartime controls, and Malay nationalism in the light of war. Her concluding sentence reads: "The root of the evil lay in the purely economic form of imperialism which developed, and which failed to weld the peoples of the country into a Malayan nation."

There can be little question of the general soundness of the analysis of the troubles indicated by Miss Thompson. Nevertheless the Japanese overran other areas, such as the Philippines and the China coast, where at least some of these troubles had been met along lines which she indicates as desirable. In any event, she has given valuable groundwork for the future. R. G.

The Wide Horizon

Chrome Is Good Bait

By Eleanor Bisbee

"The needs of the whole world could easily be supplied by the mines which have already been exploited." Jemal Bey, Director of Mines for Turkey, said that about Turkish chrome when the annual production was less than 30,000 tons. That was twenty years ago, and the present production is already ten times as much, and it is not enough.

The United Nations and the Axis are both bargaining desperately for 300,000 tons of chrome. Turkey is the only country which can supply it in any quantity. An Allied furor arose in 1941 when Turkey signed 90,000 tons away to Germany. That approximate third of Turkey's present output, however, had a string attached, an unexpectedly strong one, and Turkey has not yet, fifteen months later, let go of it.

While other nations worried about what they were up to, the Turks were actually out fishing. They were fishing for implements of war, with chrome as the bait. If any fish is foolish enough to jump at a shiny spinner instead of live bait, so much the worse for the fish. The bait remains intact, and the fisherman can reel it in to use again another day. Of course the fish might strike viciously enough to break the line and make away with the expensive spinner, but the experienced fisherman takes a chance on that.

* * *

Seldom does any inexperienced fisher become a statesman in Turkey. Turkish statesmen, who knew the Germans and who knew the English, drew up Turkey's 1941 trade agreement with Germany. The situation about chrome came to a head when Germany attacked Russia. Turkey's English allies feared that Turkey's traditional friendship for Germany and her traditional enmity for Russia would reassert itself, and that Turkey would aid Germany against Russia, at least in every way possible short of full military alliance. Whatever England's fears about Turkey at that time, Turkey had a clear certainty about England. Her certainty was that, in view of Russia's needs, England would be less able than ever to deliver to Turkey railroad locomotives, machinery, war materials, drugs and other absolute necessities.

Just how could Turkey perform the triple feat of not breaking her word to England as an ally, of not aiding Germany, and yet of getting things which England could not furnish but which Germany could deliver at least in part? The United States, not then in the war but already the arsenal of democracy, was, together with England, trying to buy Turkey's entire chrome output, in fact had contracted for it until the end of 1942. The U. S. A., therefore, promptly tightened all diplomatic screws on Turkey. This undoubtedly helped to prevent any immediate diversion of even a small quantity as a token payment to Germany.

Nobody, however, could stop the Turks from going fishing with their chrome bait. They cast their 90,000 tons of it not to, but towards the Germans. Probably none but themselves fully suspected the strength of the string to which it was attached.

* * *

Germany was to deliver much needed iron and steel products, locomotives, machinery, pharmaceuticals, copper, paper, and cellulose right away. In the interval before her contracts with England and the U. S. A. expired, Turkey was to start paying a wide variety of products including hides, flax, beans, peas, fruits, tobacco, sponges, and some metals. In 1943 the pay-off was to be in the specified amount of chrome with a proviso—and herein lay the real strength of the string, which still kept the chrome in the Turks' possession. The proviso was that chrome would be surrendered to Germany in 1943 only if Germany had, before the end of 1942, actually delivered across the Turkish boundary, where it could be inspected before acceptance, 18,000,000 Turkish liras' worth of war materials.

The year 1942 has passed, with over a month's margin. The Germans have not completed their deliveries. The Turks are therefore just about ready to reel in their costly bait. Unless they can bait Germany for something more which they cannot obtain elsewhere, they are about ready to go fishing in different waters. The United Nations are standing by tensely, ready to give good prices to buy the bait outright. If we can reopen the Mediterranean to our own shipping, our chances of making deliveries of what the Turks need are likely to become convincingly good.

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